The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every day (except Sunday) by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; served by carriers at 15 cents per week; $3 25 per month; $9 00 per quarter; $18 00 per year.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Commercial Intelligence, and valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: One copy, one year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1874. NO. 62.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DEFINITIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

NEW PROGRAMME OF "LA FRANCE."

PARIS, November 16.—M. Emile de Girardin has assumed direction of the newspaper *La France*. In his salutatory he announces that the paper will advocate the maintenance of a personal septennate until the year 1880; the continuation of the present Assembly until then, but to be renewed in part twice a year; the holding of general elections in March, 1880, for a Constituent Assembly to sit four months; an appeal to the nation in July, 1880, for the ratification of the new Constitution; and a general election for a new Assembly the same year.

England.

RECTOR OF UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

LONDON, November 16.—Disraeli has been re-elected Rector of the University of Glasgow by 700 votes, against 500 for Emerson, Conservative. The students protested against the election of Emerson, because he was a foreigner, and the Liberals against the choice of Disraeli because of undue influence in his favor by professors in the University.

Germany.

VON ARNIM AND HIS TROUBLES.

BERLIN, November 16.—The physicians of Count Von Arnim say that regular open air exercise is indispensible for the restoration of his nervous system. The city tribunal has withdrawn the direct police supervision over the Count, but no disorder is to remain at home. The trial has been set down for the seventh proximo.

Spain.

CARLISTS SEEK AMNESTY.

MADRID, November 16.—Several bands of Carlists in the Northeastern provinces have solicited amnesty.

CARLISTS RETURN TO IRUN.

LONDON, November 16.—A special to the *Standard* from Hendaye, says the Carlist forces have returned to Irun, and are stationed around the town.

Poland.

PREVALENCE OF RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

VIENNA, November 16.—Riots have recently occurred at several points in Poland, on account of the forcible introduction by the Government of church reform and the appointment of priests by imperial authority. A number of newly appointed priests have been maltreated by mobs. The local governments at the points of disturbance have been reinforced by troops from Warsaw, and a number of rioters have been arrested.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 16.—Steamships Helveria, Algeria, Thuringia and City of Brooklyn arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, November 16.—Steamship Oceanic from New York, arrived.

The steamers Wisconsin, from Liverpool; Arragon, from Bristol, and Mass, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 16, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £80,000. Consols for money 93⅝ for account 93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 108¾. New York Central 96; Erie 23½; do preferred 43. Linseed oil 25s@25s 6d.

PARIS, November 16.—Rentes 61 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 16.—Cotton strong: middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 20,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 9,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Mixed Western corn 28s 6d. Prime mess pork 79s.

LOUISIANA.

ARREST OF PARTIES CHARGED WITH ALTERING RETURNS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—N. Underwood, Supervisor of Registration, and Cohen, Clerk of the Court of St. James parish, were arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Flood, charged with being engaged in altering election returns. In the room where the parties were arrested, on Rampart street, a quantity of tally sheets, statements of votes, several thousand Republican tickets and the seal of St. James parish were found. Commissioner Craig bound the parties over in one thousand dollars each to appear. Underwood and Cohen both assert that their purpose in view was to make out copies of the returns to file with the Clerk of the Court of the parish, as required by law.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—The woman in whose house Underwood and Cohen were arrested, states that six persons worked there all night for fournights. The Conservatives believe they were making up returns for the parishes that were not promptly reported. The returns from St. James and several other parishes have not yet been delivered to the Returning Board.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

John M. Sandigel was to-day elected a member of the Returning Board, *vice* General Longstreet, resigned. The Board is progressing slowly in the count. They have reached the ninth poll in the Second ward of the city. In almost every poll return the Board find something informal as regards certification, upon which discussions arise. Members of the Board seem to be strict constructionists as to the application of the election law. The Conservatives charge that supervisors have intentionally failed in many cases to properly certify.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 16, 1874.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE.

The strike of the 'longshoremen began to-day. The men are gathered in groups along the docks of East and North rivers, but are not interfering with the laborers who have taken their places. The entire police force of the city is on duty; also those of Brooklyn and Jersey City, where the 'longshoremen are likewise on a strike.

THE STRIKERS BEGIN DISTURBANCES—ASSAULT ON PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY ATTACKED—ITALIANS STONED IN THE STREETS.

This evening the strikers became riotous and attacked the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with stones, injuring him quite severely. A body of Italians, proceeding to work, were dispersed by the rioters with stones, bludgeons, &c. The police finally drove the strikers away.

GREELEY'S GRAVESTONE.

A plain marble slab has been placed on Locust Hill, in Greenwood Cemetery, to mark temporarily the grave of Mr. Greeley. It bears a simple inscription: Horace Greeley, born February 3, 1811; died November 29, 1872.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Caspain, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland, Maine.

The Government of Saxony has forbidden the practice of cremation at Dresden.

The Alabama Legislature met yesterday and organized by the election of Anderson, of Mobile, as Speaker. The Democrats have sixty-four, and the Republicans thirty-six members.

The Chilian Consul at Mendoza, Argentine Republic, has been arrested and his national arms torn from the Consulate. It is supposed this action was taken because of the Consul's sympathy with the insurgents.

Advices from the Russian advance posts on the Amoo-Daria, report that Colonel Ivanoff is preparing to cross the river with an armed force, to punish the marauding Turcoman tribes which the Khan of Khiva is unable to control.

Marshal Bazaine, who sailed from Southhampton on the 9th inst., on the steamer Neva, has landed at Lisbon. It is understood that his destination is Madrid, where he intends to reside as a private individual. He is expected to arrive there next Thursday.

A special to *La Liberte* dated Montevideo, November 11, says: It is positively affirmed that the civil war in the Argentine Republic has ended with a compromise, by the terms of which Avellaneda resigns the Presidency and new elections are to be held shortly.

The President has directed a telegram to be sent to the Governor of Texas, requesting him to delay execution of death sentence to Satanta until it can be satisfactorily ascertained whether or not he violated his parole, the President believing the weight of evidence thus far in Satanta's favor.

An unusually heavy earthquake was felt in Chili on the 23th ult., about twelve minutes after midnight. Its duration was about thirty seconds, and the direction from east to west. Much alarm was caused in Valparaiso and Santiago. All the public clocks stopped, and the walls of some of the churches and houses were split. The vessels at anchor felt it severely.

The Second National Bank of Lawrence, Kansas, having failed to meet the calls of the redemption agency of the Treasury Department to reimburse the Treasury for its notes redeemed, and its deposits of five per cent. being exhausted, Treasurer Spinner gives notice that on and after this date notes of that bank will be rejected when presented for redemption at the National Bank Redemption Agency.

ARKANSAS.

Discharge of Price—Smith and Wheeler Still Missing—Action of the Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, November 16.—Captain John G. Price, of the *Republican*, who was arrested on Saturday, charged with conspiracy with V. V. Smith and Edward Wheeler to overturn the State Government, was brought before Judge Clendennin, at Chambers, this morning. After hearing the testimony, the judge discharged Price, on the ground that while the evidence showed a conspiracy, it did not sufficiently connect Price with it to hold him. The Sheriff returned his writ, stating that he had been unable to find Smith or Wheeler. Doubts exist in the minds of many as to whether Smith or Wheeler is in the city. Governor Garland this morning sent a communication to the General Assembly, calling attention to the conspiracy and stating what action he had taken. He asked that the law might be so amended that he could offer a larger reward than two hundred dollars for the arrest of Smith and Wheeler. A joint resolution was introduced, approving the Governor's course and pledging the Assembly to stand by the Executive. The matter will be finally acted on to-morrow. The most perfect quiet and peace prevail here. If Smith has any adherents here, they do not make themselves known.

WHITE LEAGUERS IN THE FIELD—TERROR AMONG NEGROES AND REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The following dispatch was received here to-night by Senator Dorsey, from Henry M. Cooper, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas:

LITTLE ROCK, November 16.—The excitement throughout the State is increasing. The White Leaguers are patrolling the interior towns and visiting plantations, causing the greatest consternation among the colored people, and in many instances inflicting punishment. Many editors of Republican papers have been arrested without warrant and put in prison on charges of treason, and bail refused. The Republicans are still organizing for self-defense, and can protect themselves in large towns and thickly settled neighborhoods. They unanimously sustain Governor Smith. The people do not sustain Garland. The Congressional Committee will leave for Washington to-morrow. We hope for relief from Washington. If we cannot get that, we must fight it out.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A BREEZE IN THE LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERY.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.—Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, published a card in the daily papers a few days since, making bitter strictures upon the action of the Louisville Presbytery in investigating certain troubles in his church, and denouncing Dr. Stuart Robinson and other individual members of the Presbytery and also Messrs. Watterson and Haldeman, editor and business manager of the *Courier-Journal*, for alleged injustice done by that paper to him. At the meeting of the Presbytery to-day, a resolution was passed demanding that Dr. Wilson make an humble apology to that body for the strictures in his card, and giving him until to-morrow morning to present such an apology, with the alternative of denying him the right to participate further in the proceedings of the Presbytery.

BOSTON BAPTISTS BY THE EARS.

BOSTON, November 16.—The Baptist ministers of Boston held a lively meeting to-day to condemn the action of certain of their number who passed in convention, two weeks ago, resolutions indorsing the action of the Long Island Baptist Association in disfellowshipping the Lee Avenue Baptist Church for open-communion practices. Considerable feeling was manifested, and quite a split upon the question has occurred. Positive action is deferred.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Capture of John Rayl—Desperate Struggle for Liberty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KOKOMO, IND., November 16, 1874.

The desperado, John Rayl, was captured last night by a posse of men, after a serious encounter, in which Rayl was severely wounded by a load of buckshot fired from a shot gun. One of the party was slightly wounded by a pistol ball fired by another of the party by mistake. Rayl fought desperately, firing ten shots and fighting with a mace and knife until clubbed down. The gun with which he was shot was broken to pieces over his head. One man, who was severely cut by him, is lying in a critical condition and it is thought he cannot recover.

Sentence of Car Thieves.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, Ohio, November 16, 1874

John Thompson and Frank Cassidy, car thieves, were sentenced to the penitentiary to-day for two years each.

The Cincinnati Express Robbery.

CINCINNATI, November 16.—The amount of loss to the American Express by yesterday's robbery, is now put at forty-five thousand dollars. Last night, at midnight, to this morning early, the sum was reported variously from six thousand to eighty thousand dollars. Probably fifty thousand is nearer the true amount. One hundred thousand dollars was put up for the Chicago run in two safes, instead of one, for greater security. The Chicago package is said to have contained thirty thousand dollars. Abe Monroe, the messenger, who is supposed to have been the chief plotter, and who played for the cigars with the watchman yesterday, and was left in the office alone while the watchmen went out to buy the cigars, arrived from Indianapolis to-day and is under guard in a private room. George Black, one of the men who carried the trunk out, and the son of a lawyer in this city have been arrested. The trunk containing the chest was carried out openly before the officer, watchman and two of the metropolitan police, who happened to be in the office at the time. It is now stated, on good authority, that this same trick was attempted before in that office without success. Intelligence has been received here to-night of the arrest in, or near Chicago, of a third party suspected of complicity in the robbery. No clue has been found to the safe or its contents, or to the express wagon and horse, both of which were hired in this city. The affair excites much interest here.

Father Gerdemann's Examination.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—Father Gerdemann had a preliminary examination at the Police Court to-day, and was held in ten thousand dollars bail to await trial for embezzlement. Bail was promptly supplied, and he was liberated. Several prominent members of the Young Men's Christian Association were present to furnish bail.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Rolling Stock of Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Attached.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 16, 1874.

The same parties that threw the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Road into the hands of a receiver, to-day attached the rolling stock of the company on a claim of damages, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Of the three hundred men discharged from the Wabash road on Saturday, twenty-four were employed here.

Annual Report of Baltimore and Ohio—Election of Directors.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held to-day. The report shows the earnings of the company to be $14,947,090; expenses $9,416,650; net earnings $5,670,626. The expenses of working the road is stated to be 57 8-10 per cent. of the earnings, showing a decrease of 64-100 per cent. compared with previous years. The surplus fund of the company on the 30th of September, 1874, is $32,144,160, and the entire mortgage indebtedness, including the loan made in January last of $2,000,000 in currency and sterling, $29,961,564; excess of surplus fund over entire mortgage indebtedness, $3,082,595. The earnings this year, in comparison with the last fiscal year, decreased $558,888, and the working expenses $642,152, making a comparative increase in net profits, of $82,264.

The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Galloway Cheston, Samuel W. Smith, Francis Burns, John Spear Nicholas, John Gregg, Francis J. King, Oliver O'Donnell, James Harvey, William W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, John King, Jr., and G. A. Vanlingen.

Cut-Off Between Athens and Parkersburg.

CINCINNATI, November 16.—Last night the first train over the "cut-off" from Athens to Parkersburg, on the Marietta Railroad, arrived at the latter city. This cut-off shortens the distance between Cincinnati and Parkersburg ten miles. It extends from Athens to Parkersburg, a distance of thirty-two miles. The old line from Marietta to Athens will hereafter be operated principally as a freight line.

Sale of Mobile and Montgomery Road.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 16.—The Mobile and Montgomery Railroad was sold to-day, by order of the Chancery Court. It was bought by the first mortgage bondholders for $3,022,000.

Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Bill in Preparation to Merge the Marines with the Army.

SOME RATHER EARLY CAUCUSING.

Democrats Casting About for a Speaker.

Faulkner, of West Virginia, Nominated.

The Arkansas Matter to Come Before the Cabinet To-Day.

MARYLAND GOLD CASE DECIDED AGAINST THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1874.

Abolition of the Marine Corps.

There has been a disposition for several years to abolish the Marine Corps of the navy, and bills to that effect have been prepared, but never acted upon. Last session the corps was subject to a serious reduction. There is a new bill now being prepared, which it is understood has the sanction of the Navy Department and naval officers. The bill will not provide for the absolute abolition of the corps, but its incorporation into the army as an additional regiment. It is proposed to apply the money now expended on the corps to the building of new and much needed vessels for the navy. The present numerical strength allowed by law, is two thousand five hundred men, rank and file, though the number in time of peace never exceeds fifteen hundred men. The peculiar nature of their duty requires a disproportionately large number of officers. Should the proposition be adopted to make the corps a regiment in the army, with that organization, fifty-four officers of all grades will have to be dropped. The bill will give rise to considerable controversy, as the naval officers themselves are divided as to the expediency of the measure, as it is not seen how their special duty could otherwise be performed.

The Next Democratic Speaker.

The Democratic Congressmen seem to be in great impatience, although a year will have to elapse before they will have an opportunity to act. There is considerable log-rolling for the Speakership. Last night a number of the opponents of Fernando Wood met at a hotel in this city and agreed to support Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia.

The Arkansas Affair.

Senator Dorsey called on Attorney General Williams to-day, in reference to the case of Lieutenant Governor Smith, and urged his recognition. It is understood that the question will be taken up in the Cabinet to-morrow, but it is doubtful whether any action will be taken. There is an evident disposition not to interfere, but to refer it to Congress for their action.

The Maryland Gold Case.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the celebrated gold case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and, as has been anticipated, declared that the indebtedness of the company to the State is properly payable in legal tenders. This decision effectually settles the question, that no contracts whatever can be held to be payable in gold where it is not explicitly so stipulated. There were two dissentions from the opinion of the majority of the Court, Justices Clifford and Field. They are the only two parties left who united in the first legal decision, which pronounced the act of 1832 unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1874.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of Woodson et al. vs. Murdock et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri. This was a proceeding on the part of the proper officers of the State to enforce an alleged lien on the property of the Pacific Railroad Company arising from certain advances made by the State to aid in the completion of the road. The decree before was in favor of the company, awarding an injunction to restrain further proceedings, and it is here affirmed.

Departmental Fossils in a Scare—Rehabilitation of the Party Necessary—A New Deal of Offices Hinted At—Stanuch Republicans Only to Hold Office—The Democratic Victory a Political Shock—A Fresh Rally—Antediluvian Democrats Reappear—Speculations About the Next House of Representatives — One Hundred and Twenty-five Offices and Five Hundred Thousand Aspirants.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1874.

The political transformation scene of the past week has naturally excited no small amount of agitation and wonder at the national capital. This community, so largely made up of office holders under the various legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government, has awakened to a sense of possible, though it might be added not probable, insecurity. Not a few of the incumbents of the different executive departments, with a fidelity to party measured only by their continuance in office, are beginning to manifest conspicuous signs of hedging, and have thus in anticipation of improbable dangers, commenced to manœuvre themselves into the proper attitude for a new regime. These political fossils have survived three slaughterings of those around them—the wholesale decapitations of 1861, those of 1865-9, during Andy Johnson's acsidency, and of 1869, under General Grant. It is surprising what a number of this class now find themselves enduring office under Republican rule. It is now the fashion to abuse their benefactors. The first step towards a rehabilitation of the Republican ranks in this vicinity, would be a very general weeding out of this reciprocating variety of office holders, replacing them with efficient men and staunch Republicans. The well known fundamental Democratic rule in the art of political war, "to the victors belong the spoils," must always be the key to party discipline on either side, but there is no doubt of the fact that a host of late converts have very effectually carried out.

It is already hinted in prominent official quarters that the party has been running in these ends, and thus to retrieve the ground lost in the recent defeats, it will be necessary to bring about a mobelization for future operations, which will possessall the best elements of the old organization, with the incorporation of such new material as will rejuvenate and strengthen as well as numerically reinforce. The wild enthusiasm and newly-awakened ire of the Democratic rank and file suggests a very applicable simile. The recent repulse of the Republican army at the polls reminds one of the first day at Shiloh. The Union army under Grant having marched from victory to victory, on the field of Shiloh met a bloody repulse. The enemy comident of victory passed the night in riot and song. The shouts of the Confederate soldiery could be plainly heard. In the Union camp, however, the scene was quite different. The shattered battalions were hastily consolidated and those who had destinguished themselves during the disastrous conflict of the day were assigned to the command of the almost improvised army. The doubtful heroes of the contest were sent to the fear. When the dawn of the second day came with the rapidly unfolding light the enemy advanced taking courage from the success of the day before, and self assured of giving an easy finishing stroke to the Army of the Tennessee. As the sun rose above the Eastern hills the glimmert of bayonets, the deep frowning shadows of the artillery and sheen of sabres fell upon the bewildered vision of the advancing adversary. The second day of Shiloh was as brilliant as the first was dark. The overconfident enemy was routed at all points, and before the sun had reached the meridian the victorious lines of the day before were broken, and the fugitive enemy while seeking safety in flight was hotly pursued.

The repulse of November 3, 1874, will doubtless relieve the party of the dead weights which have burdened it, and in the great conflict of 1876 will give to the country a political second day of Shiloh.

There is not a prominent official at the capital, from the President down, who does not fully appreciate the stern reality of recent events, and are ready and anxious to repair damages, and at the same time to adopt a thorough reorganization. It is admitted by all to be very fortunate that the defeat came when it did, as the two years still to elapse before we reach the Presidential campaign afford ample time for recuperation.

An amusing and not unnoticeable feature of the Democratic success is the reappearance of many of the old-time Democratic officeholders, who have so far outlived the long period of their party misfortunes and are thus early on hand to put in their claims. Since 1861 they have lived a precarious existence, having long since exhausted their savings. They have of late subsisted upon fluctuating revenues, derived from small loans, levies or subsidies, drawn from somesympathetic friend or unsophisticated stranger. These relics of a past age, just now, look remarkably fresh in visage, but years of accumulated seadiness have given them an air and general appearance of antiquity. Some of these happy old seeds have even found sufficient credit somewhere to array themselves in a new outfit for the occasion. It is indeed lamentable that the avenues and public grounds, during the comfortable days of spring and summer, and the galleries of the two halls of Congress, during the frigid season, are to lose those familiar forms, at least for the time being.

There is already considerable speculation as to the organization of the House of Representatives in the new Congress. Although it is at least four months before the new Congress comes into existence, the different prominent members of the majority are canvassed with respect to their availability and fitness for the Speakership. The fact that Mr. Blaine will be compelled to "step down and out" will perhaps give to that gentleman a better opportunity to establish his position on the prominent party questions, but it is considered by his friends as losing for him one of his chief elements of strength in the race for the Presidential nomination in 1874.

The election of a successor to Blaine as Speaker will be no small matter for the Democrats, as the younger leaders will doubtless prefer some one less conspicuously identified with the old issues of the party. But the old chiefs will not be thus unceremoniously forced into the back ground. Whereupon a tilt is possible. Fernando Wood has received the complimentary vote of the Democrats in late elections for Speaker, and by courtesy would be entitled to their support again when it means something. It is evident from the sentiments of Democrats of the present House and reelected for the new, that Wood will have very great opposition. The most popular person on the other side is Sam Randall. He is one of the oldest members, and is considered a fine parliamentarian. His long legislative experience would warrant such a statement at all events.

Among the subordinate officers of the House of Representatives, Col. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk of the House, will doubtless exit first, and with him go fifty persons dependent upon him for their positions. There are also a host of very clean sweep in the clerical branch. By some it is said that the veteran Barclay, the compiler of the Digest of the rules of the House, Dr. Mehaffy, one of the reading clerks, and the portly Jim Clayton will be retained. In the face of such a hungry crew as is expected here about the time of the reorganization these gentlemen look for political decapitation with the rest. The total number of places under the Sergeant at Arms, Door Keeper, and Postmaster, also clerks of House committees, is about one hundred and twenty-five. This much of patronage the Democrats will have at their disposal, with upwards of a half million famished aspirants to fill them. DEB. R. K.

Gathering of the Clans—Different Theories About the Late Elections—The Financial Problem—The South and Its Claims—Changes in the Customs and Revenue Law—The "Independent" Press—The Safe Burglary Trial—A Harmonious Session of Congress Probable.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 14, 1874.

There is a gathering in of the clans from all portions of the country, and each new arrival, whether Democrat or Republican, has his own view of the causes which brought about the results of the late elections. Ask a Democrat from the West how the Democrats came to be victorious, and he tells you by adherence to Democratic principles, such as expansion of the currency and free trade. An Eastern Democrat says it was resumption of specie payment, tariff and third termism. The Southern Democrat says the American people have at last come to see the wrongs they inflicted on them in subjugating their States and robbing them of their slave property, and although slow in doing them justice, they believe the people now intend to overthrow the Republican party and place some other party in power, which will pay them for the property which they have lost. The Southern people fully believe that the results arose exclusively from a change of sentiment in the North in regard to the war and its results. This is about the standpoint from which Democrats and Conservatives view it. It must be remembered that the battle was not fought in the South under the name of Democrat, but that of Conservative.

While the opinions of Republicans are about as diversified as those of Democrats, it is pretty generally conceeded that the panic and the unmerited abuse of most leading Republicans of the Republican press are the two principal reasons. The panic caused an indifference and discontent among the people in regard to politics, which caused many Republican and press created distrust toward the party and its leaders which caused thousands to refrain from voting, and thus threw the power into the hands of the Democrats. I heard one say, the people do not desire that the Democrats should gain control of the Government, or they would have voted the Democratic ticket, they remained at home, expecting thereby to reduce majorities and rebuke the powers that be. The trouble is, too many were of that way of thinking for success.

As to the Democracy and the financial problem, they have no defined policy of any kind. In ante-war times they had slavery to unite and bind around that standard they could always rally their party; but that is gone, and they have nothing on which to agree at present. Unless the Republicans fail to foster in hand during the coming winter and settle on some sound financial policy, and pass some bill which will aid our panic-stricken people, the country will be in a deplorable situation for two years to come, as the Democrats will not be able to agree, and they have elected but few new members of Congress who have the ability to take in the situation.

There is a terrible effort being made to keep the South quiet and prevent them from pressing their claims for spoliations during the war, and for pay for their slaves; but it is doubtful whether it can be done, as they say that what permanent power the Democrats will have must come from the South, and they must not expect them to stand out in the cold. They may succeed in smothering the volcano until the next Presidential election, but I doubt it.

The safe burglary trial is dragging slowly along, and the general impression is that the prosecution has failed to make out a case, and the defendants will be acquitted. Among Whitely's papers they found a telegram from S. B. Benson, and it was expected that this would afford some testimony of Whitely's guilt. Benson was sent for and sworn, when the attorney asked: "Mr. Benson, what did you mean by the telegram: 'Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high?'" Benson then explained that it was in regard to the unanimous agreement of the Committee on Appropriations to grant the required appropriation for the Secret Service Division. Benson was dropped like a hot potato.

It is generally expected that the coming session of Congress will be the most harmonious and useful one to the country and the Republican party which has met for years. It is thought, however, that Butler will send a hot charge of parting shot among his enemies. I hope he will, and wipe out some of the hyenas who have been constantly snarling at him.

A. P. H.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1874—1 A. M.

For the Middle States, increasing cloudiness and rain in the interior, with rising temperature, easterly or southerly winds and falling barometer. For the Lower Lake region, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather with rain, brisk southeast to southwest winds and falling barometer during a portion of the day, and slight changes of temperature. For the canal region of New York and Pennsylvania, the temperature will continue above freezing during Tuesday night.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

FLORIDA.

The Conservatives "Rise in Arms" and Elect a Legislator.

BAGDAD, FLA., November 16.—We have gotten through with three days of excitement on account of frauds attempted by the Canvassing Board of election returns. They made returns giving the Radical candidate for the Legislature a majority of two votes. The citizens of Milton and the adjoining county rose in arms and demanded a new canvass, which resulted in giving the Conservative candidate 121 majority. All business was suspended for three days. Everything is quiet now.

CASUALTIES.

Lady Killed Returning from Church.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., November 16, 1874.

A very sad and fatal accident occurred yesterday at Smithville, six miles north of here. While Mr. Simon Bowman and wife were returning from church, their horse took fright and ran away. The carriage struck a tree and Mrs. Bowman was thrown against a fence. Her clothes catching on the carriage, she was dragged several rods, receiving injuries which she survived but half an hour. Mr. Bowman escaped without injury.

Cattle on the Track—One Man Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., November 16, 1874.

Reardon's wood train ran into some cattle on the track one mile south of Perrysburg, Ohio, early this morning. The engine and several cars were thrown off the track. One man was killed and another so badly injured that he cannot recover.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., November 16, 1874.

This afternoon John Pothash was instantly killed by the falling of a tree which he was cutting down. His head was frightfully crushed.

The man in Huntington, West Virginia, who claims to have found Charlie Ross, will part with the boy for five thousand dollars.

POLITICAL.

State.

Hon. Adam Woolever, of Lehigh county, is spoken of as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Col. Noyes, of Williamsport, will be prominent among the Democratic candidates for Governor, next year.

Frank W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, is mentioned as the Democratic workingmen's candidate for the United States Senatorship.

The Scranton *Times* (Dem.) favors the election of Hon. Hiester Clymer as United States Senator. Clymer seems to be ahead, as far as heard from.

In case Hiester Clymer is elected to the United States Senate, Senator Ermentrout will, it is said, be chosen Congressman from the Berk district.

The Chicago *Times* says that ex-Governor Curtin is to be the Democratic candidate for Governor in this State, next year. What do the Democratic aspirants to the office say to that?

The Norristown *Register*, edited by Mr. Acker, the defeated candidate for Congress in that district, runs up the names of Hendricks and Hoffman, as Democratic candidates for President and Vice President in 1876.

The Altoona *Radical* calls attention to the somewhat singular fact, that at the late election the vote for the temperance candidates was lightest in the districts where the greatest number of the prohibition leaders and speakers resided.

The central organ of the Democracy, the Harrisburg *Patriot*, thinks the large amount annually appropriated to the payment of the State debt is unnecessary, as it pinches the taxpayers to raise it; and $2,000,000 annually might be saved to them by a more gradual but sufficiently rapid reduction for the present hard times. It is not probable, however, that the Democracy will reduce either taxation, debt or expenditures, with all their cackling over economy and hard times.

Lest is what the Harrisburg *Patriot* is after, now. Just hear this strain from its harp: None but the brave deserve the fair, and none but the workers in the party deserve the offices. Away with your parlor politicians, your dilettante, kid-gloved, blue-blooded pretenders to statesmanship who wait until the active, zealous and untiring work of others wins the battle and then are in at the death to claim the victor's wreath. They are about now, bowing and scraping and smirking and smiling, busy in puffing their own claims to greatness and disparaging and vilifying those who fought in the battle and won the day, and who happen to stand in the way of their ambition. No party can afford to set aside its workers and give its offices and honors to such creatures.

New York.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 16, 1874.—The Canvass of to-morrow morning will give the complete official vote of the State on Governor, as follows: Tilden 416,343, Dix 361,366, Clarke 10,241; Tilden over Dix, 54,977.

North Carolina.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, November 16.—The Legislature met to-day and organized. Colonel R. T. Winfield was elected President of the Senate. This virtually makes him Lieutenant Governor of the State, owing to the recent death of Governor Caldwell. John L. Robinson was elected Speaker of the House. The House stands eighty-four Democrats, thirty-four Republicans and two Independents; the Senate thirty-eight Democrats, twelve Republicans.

Kentucky.

ONE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.—Returns from the Ninth district of Kentucky, which is situated in the mountains, come in very slowly. Enough have been received to insure the election of J. D. White, the Republican candidate for Congress, by about 500 majority. In the remaining nine districts the Democratic candidates have been elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 7,000.

General.

The next House of Representatives will contain at least one hundred and seventy new members who have never before served in Congress.

The Rochester *Express* estimates that Mr. Tilden must have expended over a half million of dollars to advance his election interests. These spontaneous uprisings are expensive.

The New York *Herald* intimates that there is a possibility that the Democracy, before their rejoicing is fairly over, may be surprised by some politician Phil Sheridan, and sent "whirling down the valley."

Wisconsin went against the Republicans last year, but now, having discovered her mistake, she gives a Republican majority of about six thousand, elects a strong Republican Legislature, and the Republicans hold their own in the Congressional delegation.

The Toledo *Blade* says: "In discussing the probable candidates of the Democratic party for President in 1876, Jeff. Davis should not be overlooked. The party which nominated and supported Vallandigham in 1864 may, with perfect propriety, nominate and support Jeff. Davis in 1876."

If there is anything in the law of precedents the Nashville *Union and American* has a sure thing on its guess that Massachusetts will go Democratic in 1909. Jefferson carried the State in 1804, Morton in 1859, and Gaston in 1874, there being a gap of thirty-five years between victories in each case.

The Hartford *Courant*, referring to the report of insulting messages and packages sent to General Butler since his defeat, says that the wit or humor to be found in such attempts is of very low order, and adds: "The men who perpetrate practical jokes on a defeated candidate are usually the ones who tondy to him when successful."

The St. Louis *Times* heads its election news, "Rise Up William Allen!" and then it publishes the following original poetry:

And what a blast Bill Allen be
In eighteen hundred and seventy-three,
Blew o'er all the Union, far and near!
That wondrous cog horn still we hear:
Like Gabriel's trump it rends the skies!
The Democratic dead arise.

The New York *Republic*, in considering the chances of the various aspirants for the Speakership of the Forty-fourth Congress, expresses the opinion that General Banks' "record as a gallant officer in the Union army will be rather against him." Not to any great extent. Many of the ex-Confederates elected to the next House who foraged off his supply trains in the southwest will feel rather kindly than otherwise towards the General.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Pomeroy will never be tried in Kansas. The "material witnesses" will always be absent. His case has now been postponed three times, and may as well be postponed forever.

David Thomas, Esq., of Catasauqua, the great "Iron King," celebrated his eightieth birthday one day last week.

PERFECT satisfaction is guaranteed in using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuit, griddle cakes, &c., prepared in ten minutes. It is the best.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

FLOUR
GROCERIES
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T. C. JENKINS
LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH PA.
CHECKERED FRONT,
THE
HOUSE THAT HANDLES
THE GREAT
White River
FLOUR!
BREAD from this Flour took the PREMIUM at the late Cambria County Fair, at Johnstown, Pa.
ORDERS NOW FILLED PROMPTLY
FOR
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COMPLETE LINE OF
GROCERIES.
ROAST COFFEE.
273 and 275 LIBERTY STREET.
WAREHOUSES AND STORAGE:
96 and 98 Water and 77 First Avenue.
☞ NO RETAIL HOUSE CONNECTED.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR R

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1874.

JUDGING from the newspaper telegraphic reports of the safe-burglary trial at Washington, that was the *safest* burglary ever committed.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Democratic) classes the Democrats of that State who spurned the Democratic State platform as "high caste," and those who supported it as "low caste." It is to be hoped that both will be cast out, on the first opportunity.

IT is said that the forthcoming report of Hon. H. C. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs, will be one of the ablest and most interesting documents which has emanated from that office. We are glad to hear that Mr. JOHNSON is succeeding so well in the duties of his position.

UNDER Republican rule, the borough of York, Pa., paid off all its debt, numerous permanent improvements were made in the place, and the taxes were materially reduced. Less than a year ago—seven months, to be exact—the Democrats succeeded in electing the borough officers, and now the borough debt has grown to $25,000, and is still growing.

THE New York *Sun* has had considerable amusement during the safe-burglary trials at Washington at the expense of accused parties; but we understand that after the close of the trial, the editor and Washington correspondent of that paper will be personally interested in some trials for libel, to be brought against them by some of those at whose expense it has been "joking."

THE new *Tribune* building in New York is not to be completed until times are better. Which leaves the door open to two conclusions; *first*, that the builders did not properly count the cost, when they began it, and *second* that the good times that were to follow the Democratic victory for which the *Tribune* labored have not yet been realized. The suspension of work on the building just after a great Democratic victory, and that, too, on account of increased hard times, is a sad comment on Democratic promises and expectations.

THE Grand Jury of Erie county, Pa., has been looking into the doings of the City Council of Erie, and found that there had been "irregularities," to give them no harsher term. The clerk of the City Council testified that more than a dozen members of Council had been interested in contracts for furnishing supplies for the city. What will be done about it is further along. The newly elected Democratic Assemblyman from Erie, HENRY, drew the biggest sum of any from the city treasury, while member of Council.

THE Sacramento *Bee* objects to the proposed reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, its main reason being that, if the Sandwich Islands sugar is admitted free, the making of beet root sugar in that State would no longer be profitable, and the sugaries would have to be closed. Yet the *Bee*, like all the other California papers, is for free trade in everything else. In the olden time, when the tariff question was fought in its merits, Louisiana always insisted upon heavy duties on sugar, and South Carolina on rice; but the members of Congress from both States invariably voted for low duties on other articles. California will most likely follow this example. Her Senators will vote for ratifying the Canadian Reciprocity treaty, and then ask the Senate to vote down any attempt at reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands.

THE strike of the 'longshoremen at New York against a reduction of their pay from fifty to forty-five cents per hour is a most singular manifestation of blindness. These men are engaged in loading and unloading vessels. They form a body ten thousand strong, and have a regular organization: and they imagine that the owners of vessels cannot get along without them. Yet with ninety thousand idle men in that city, all ready and willing to work, and clamorous for the chance, there can be no possible opportunity for the 'longshoremen to cope successfully with them. The end will be, after a riotous and bitter struggle, that the men will go to work again at even less than is now offered them.

Does any one fully comprehend the idea of *ninety thousand men being out of employment?* Yet that number is gravely stated, in a New York paper before us, as being actually out of work. The fact is appalling. The number is probably exaggerated, but, even if so, it is still frightful in its magnitude. There is many a city whose entire population does not equal this number in the aggregate: and the fact that all these are idle, and needy, can only be fully conceived when we think of the entire people of a city like Toledo or Columbus being destitute of the means of obtaining subsistence. To attempt a strike, with an army like this in reserve against it, is the very essence of madness.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Prof. HARTSHORN read a paper on "Infant Mortality" before the American Health Association, at its late gathering, which is startling in its array of facts as to the death rate among children in the large cities. Sixty years ago, it is said, one half of the deaths in New York city was of persons twenty-four years old and upwards, while now more than one half is of children under five years of age. The change is a frightful one to contemplate; but it must be remembered that sixty years ago New York was comparatively a small city, with plenty of room for its inhabitants, while now it is crowded in every part, and the poor are driven into wretched tenement houses, where there is no pure air to be had. It will be found, however, that the same rule applies with nearly equal force to all other cities, and that as cities increase in population, the rate of mortality among children increases in a corresponding ratio. Prof. HARTSHORN attributes the cause of this excessive mortality to the want of organic strength in our native population, and to the tenement house privations suffered by poor foreign residents. The Americans run to brain and nerve; the foreigners lack fresh air, sunlight and wholesome food. Much stress is laid upon the fact that infants are often fed on watered or sour milk, and food that will not supply tissue. The remedies under discussion are the inspection and sanitary improvement of tenements, the diffusion of useful information, cleanliness, ventilation, excursions and summer camps for sick children and mothers, sunlight, proper food and healthy occupations for all.

The idea of summer camps in the country for sick children is a good one; but we very much fear that there is no city in the Union possessed of sufficient municipal pluck to put such a camp in operation. The estimated cost to a city like Philadelphia, is $100,000 per year, and there are not half a dozen Councilmen alive who dare make a proposition for such an expenditure. Still, the subject is one worthy of more attention than it is receiving, or is at all likely to receive.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

In the attempt to enforce compulsory education in London, the authorities encountered a difficulty that seems not to have been taken into account by the friends of that measure. A poor woman named LOUISA MAYLON was summoned before Mr. COOKE, the magistrate, for neglecting to send her son, aged nine, to school. There was no mistake as to Mrs. MAYLON'S guilt—indeed, she admitted it. She has, she says, "four children to support out of her earnings as a char-woman. She is very destitute, and, to enable her to get bread for her children, she is compelled to keep the boy in question at home to nurse the baby. She has no wish to defy the School Board authorities, and therefore sends her children to school as often as she can; but, she asks, what is she to do? She is aware, perhaps no one better, that education is good for her children; but can she see them starve simply to stop at home herself and send them to school? If she could work and did not, thereby allowing her children to starve, she would be punished; therefore she chooses what she considers to be the lesser evil, and keeps one of her children at home to look after the infant while she goes out to work to get the family food." Such was Mrs. MAYLON'S story, and so plausibly did she put the case that the magistrate actually refused to inflict on her the punishment prescribed by law. The idea of fining a woman, squalid with poverty and suffering great distress because she kept a child at home to nurse an infant, was repugnant to humanity, and he would not do it. In which, we take permission to observe, he was completely right.

The advocates of compulsory education must, to be consistent, and to make their system effective, provide not merely for feeding and clothing the children of the poor whom they would compel to attend school, but must provide something like compensation to the parents whose help they take from them while the children are at school. This poor London woman was not merely unable to dress her child in a fit manner for school, but she was also unable to get along without his help at home; and that is doubtless the case with many others.

There are those who are just beginning to contend that it is the duty of Government to take up the children of all the poor and clothe them, and feed them, and educate them, and give them a start in life just as Pennsylvania is doing for her soldiers' orphans. We can understand *that* proposition, because it is consistent throughout: but we cannot appreciate the policy that would enter the miserable den of this London char-woman and attempt to compel her to send a child to school without whose help she could not get along. No system can be good which is cruel in its operation: and while it is plain that our present educational plans are defective, in not reaching all, it is also plain that compulsory education is not the remedy, unless it is accompanied with much more complete arrangements for the mitigation of poverty than have ever yet been devised.

MR GLADSTONE AND THE PAPACY.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S controversy with Archbishop MANNING, or rather the position therein assumed by him, as stated in our impression of yesterday, is undoubtedly a subject of more practical importance and greater general interest than might at first glance appear. The interest which attaches to it is not purely or even chiefly theological. The ex-Premier is indeed a theologian of no mean powers and attainments. The first book in which he appeared before the public was an elaborate tractate on the just relations of Church and State as he understood them, and though the work was severely dealt with by Whig reviewers, Mr. MACAULAY among the rest, all admitted that it displayed remarkable mastery of the great question which the young politician had undertaken to discuss. In those days of the illustrious statesman's youth, his evident piety, of the type most approved by sound Churchmen, and his sound ecclesiastico-political principles hardly less clearly than his brilliant talents, made him the hope of the Tories, pointing him out as destined by Providence to be one of their leaders. They little anticipated that he was to be the most terrible antagonist of their party, a persistent reformer who should abolish the Church of Ireland, and seem at least willing to lay unholy hands even on the English Establishment. Mr. GLADSTONE has, however, never ceased to be a devoted adherent of the English Church and an admirer of its ritual, whatever he may think about the maintenance of actual relations between Church and State, and his recent interposition in the ritualistic controversy cannot fail to have important practical results. He appears in the hot debate as mediator, or rather as moderator. He indulges in denunciation of neither party, but evidently tries to be just to both. While recognizing the value of some of the reforms in Episcopal worship introduced by a portion of the Ritualists, he does not spare the follies and mischiefs for which other members of the party are responsible. The main purpose of the essay clearly is, on one hand, to resist such a reaction against Ritualism as might restore, or tend to restore, the repulsively bald or naked style of worship which widely prevailed in English churches before the present agitation began, and on the other hand, to condemn and discourage the absurd extravagance of religious ceremonial, the man-millinery and mummery which find favor with so many feebleminded clergymen of the Established Church. So clearly reasoned and calmly judicial an essay as Mr. GLADSTONE'S cannot but produce a powerful impression upon many minds. This we already know to have been its effect.

With reference to effect, in order indeed to secure a fair hearing for a rational treatment of the subject, Mr. GLADSTONE certainly felt it necessary to dispel somewhat of the popular anxiety with which all ritualistic tendency is regarded as Romanism incipient or complete. Some personal feeling may have stirred him when he touched the topic. In the newspapers and in society the ex-Premier's alleged sympathy with the Ritualists has been made a matter of particular reproach in connection with the conversion of his intimate friend, the Marquis of Ripon, and it is not impossible that he may have felt the sting. At any rate, in repelling the pretension of Romanism to become once more the religion of England, Mr. GLADSTONE struck with a vigor and dexterity of thrust which made the effect a practical certainty. At Rome, a Catholic journal of that place was well informed, the great English statesman was at once understood as having sanctioned the grounds upon which BISMARCK and the German Government resist the claims of the Papacy, and as having thus morally reinforced its enemies by the influence of his reputation and prestige. From the despatch in our impression of yesterday it now appears, that Mr. GLADSTONE, in another paper or pamphlet, is continuing the assault begun in his essay on Ritualism. He declares that the Vatican Council establishes a wider claim than infallibility, even a claim of absolute and entire obedience, and he calls upon Catholic citizens to demonstrate the contrary, or reject the claim. He also expresses the decided opinion that the real object of the policy of the Vatican is to renew the struggle for the temporal power.

If one of the foregoing declarations seems virtually to sanction German policy towards the Church of Rome, another of them is invested with additional interest by the late report—first published in Catholic journals—that the Italian Government is about to call on those States which are represented at the Vatican by ambassadors to cease thus to encourage the delusion that the Pope is still a temporal sovereign. The report is in itself not improbable. His Holiness and those about him persist in maintaining a hostile attitude towards the Italian Government. Within the Vatican and its grounds the Pope considers himself a temporal monarch excluded by violence from his other dominions. It can not be agreeable or seem right to Italian statesmen or to the King, that great nations, such as France and others, keep full ambassadors at the court of the Vatican, while represented by mere envoys at the court of VICTOR EMANUEL. It is well known that Italian statesmen have been patiently waiting for the death of PIUS IX. before insisting on a cessation of the mockery. But the Pontiff, notwithstanding his occasional illness, gives no sign of dying. He hopes, they say, to attain his father's age, ninety years, and seems likely to realize his hope. Quite possibly, therefore, the Italian Government, tired of waiting, has resolved to move in the matter at once, and Mr. GLADSTONE'S expression of opinion as to the real aim of the policy of the Vatican, may well serve to strengthen the demand. Though no longer in power, the ex-Premier's words carry weight both as the words of such a statesman, and as they reveal the thoughts of many.

THERE are certain peculiar occurrences which could only happen in certain corners of the universe, and perhaps. Massachusetts may claim as many of these peculiarities as any other corner. In Springfield, the other night, at a prayer meeting, an old deacon was offended by a fashionable bonnet and feather which loomed up before him. He could not get an unobstructed view around the church to see how the congregation were behaving, and fretted so much that he found it in vain to fix his mind upon eternal things. On the contrary, he became filled with rage of the earth, earthy, and ordered the female form that propped up the offending bonnet to leave the church. She declined to leave her own pew, and the irritated deacon had her forthwith put out, because, as he stated, the bonnet was in the way of his seeing the minister. After the bonnet was removed worship went on lovely. The lady ought to have a good strong male who wears a No. 9 boot.

THE annual report of Hon. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, makes a volume of 870 printed pages. He concludes as follows:

In view of the appalling number of children growing up in ignorance on account of the impoverished condition of portions of the country in which slavery has been lately abolished, and in view of the special difficulties in the way of establishing and maintaining therein schools for universal education, and in consideration of the need of immediate action, I recommend that the whole or a portion of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands shall be set aside as a special fund, and its interest be divided annually pro rata between the people of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, under such provisions in regard to the amount, allotment, expenditure and supervision as Congress, in its wisdom, may deem proper.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Give work rather than alms to the poor; the former drives out indolence, the latter industry.

The first Protestant church within the walls of the city of Rome was opened on the 25th of October.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in chronicling the defeat of a local politician, speaks of it as "nipping a wheel-horse in the bud."

A Chicago paper says business is humming in that city. Good idea, keep all the business to 'hum' you can.—*Boston Bulletin.*

The Imperial Palace in St. Petersburg is to be refitted with gas fixtures, including chandeliers and brackets, manufactured in the United stated.

Indiana has no asylum for her incurable insane, and about seven hundred of that class of persons are confined in the jails throughout the State.

None of the large manufacturing companies of Lowell are working short time, and there is a considerable movement of goods, although at a very small margin for profit.

One town in Alabama, with a population of seventy-five in 1870, is reported to have given a Democratic majority of 700 at the recent election. They all voted early and often.

An English minister says that "if Scripture said one thing and the London *Times* another, five hundred persons out of every five hundred and ten would believe the *Times*."

Mr. Chapin, who succeeds Mr. Dawes in Congress from the Springfield (Mass.) district, is seventy-six years of ago. He is a railway president, and this is his debut in politics.

Minister John A. Bingham seems to have a deal of fame and popularity in Yeddo. He is said to conduct legation business promptly and efficiently, and is never too much engaged to receive his countrymen.

The Catholics of Kansas City, Mo., have petitioned for a share of the public school money, with which to pay the teachers in their own schools. The Catholics of Atlanta, Georgia, have been refused separate schools.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are talking about "the moral results" of the election in Massachusetts, but the Boston *Traveller* says there is a well-grounded fear that the results will be of a different character.

At a recent cattle show at Paris, Kentucky, twenty-one cows were sold at an average of $1,995 a head, and fourteen bulls at an average of $1,195. One cow sold for $6,000, another for $5,100, and still another for $4,400.

It is estimated that not more than one-half to two-thirds the usual number of men will be employed in the Maine lumber regions the coming winter, and wages will generally suffer a decline of fifteen or twenty per cent.

In cases of great disaster the amount of money contributed for relief is almost always greater than the need. There is left of the Boston fire fund $35,000, which has been invested to meet any similar emergency in the future.

The funeral of William Allen, the founder and for twenty-three years the General Secretary of the most powerful English trades-union, that of the engineers, occurred recently in London, in the presence of several thousand people.

A Sioux chief offered to marry a celebrated authoress the other day. An enthusiastic eye witness reports that her orbs stood out like the eye of a frightened gazelle, and the blush of her cheek was as pink as the heart of a pomegranate.

According to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the man who wants to kill the Democratic party again is thinking about starting a Democratic organ in Washington. The only way to prevent the catastrophe is to kill the man who wants to kill the party.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road proposes to issue guaranteed bills of lading to grain shippers. In other words, if it receives 300 bushels of wheat at Chicago for transportation, it guarantees to deliver 300 bushels at Baltimore. All right, it seems to us; but if not, why not?

The *Courier-Journal* says: "A newspaper may be both independent and true to political organization as an individual may be. There are thousands of perfectly honest and intelligent partisans. There are many perfectly honest and intelligent partisan newspapers."

The London *Agricultural Gazette*, in an article on the English crops, states "that wheat has yielded so abundantly everywhere this year, that it is now one of the cheapest foods in the market—cheaper, probably, than oats or barley, than Indian corn or oil-cake."

Ten ships, loaded with 15,000 tons of English coal, have recently been burned at sea, on their way to San Francisco, the fires in all cases resulting from the spontaneous combustion of the coal. Wet coal, it is alleged, invariably develops heat, and long voyages give it sufficient time to attain to actual combustion.

Rev. David McAllister, D. D., with whose efforts in favor of what is known as "The Religious Amendment of the Constitution of the United States" the public is familiar, during a recent visit to Boston, made arrangements for a national convention of the friends of that cause, to be held in that city on December 15 and 16.

The trustees of a school at Auburn, N. Y., advertise that they are going to put up an addition to their seminary, "to accommodate eighty-six students two hundred feet long." Whereupon the Norristown *Herald* suggests "that students of this great length, instead of going to college, should learn house-painting. They could stand on the ground and paint the top of church steeples."

A Mississippi boatman with immense feet, stopping at a public house on the levee, asked the porter for a boot-jack to pull off his boots. The colored gentleman, after examining the stranger's feet, broke out as follows: "No jack here big nuff for dem feets. Jackass couldn't pull 'em off, massa, widout fractring the leg. Yuse better go back about tree miles to de forks in de road, sh" pull 'em off dar."

A recent essay on the center of population brings into prominence the single steadiness with which this center clings to the thirty-ninth parallel, along which are situated Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. At no time from 1790 to 1870 has the center of population departed north or south of this line more than twenty-six miles. It has marched westward three hundred and ninety-nine miles in that period, the greatest leap being from 1840 to 1860 (eighty-one miles), when the transfer of a small population to the Pacific coast gave a sudden elongation to the western arm of the lever, and necessitated the moving of the fulerum quite a distance. It is now forty-nine miles east of Cincinnati, and in 1880 will nearly coincide with that city.

A Few of the Wants of the Day.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

500,000 men wanted, and a head for the Democratic monster:—

A head with eyes that cannot see, with ears that cannot hear, and with brains that cannot think of what the American people want—one that can balance itself for four years on a platform of three planks: Hard Cash, Free Trade and Poverty. Then we will wait.

20,000 men to build workhouses to shelter paupers;
10,000 keepers of the poor, with good salaries, to starve those paupers to death on the slow-but-sure English plan;
10,000 extra sheriffs, to sell at auction all the property of the middle classes for the mortgages and taxes;
50,000 men to collect taxes enough at the point of the bayonet to pay the interest on the National Debt to the bondholders;
100,000 able-bodied policemen to keep down bread riots in the large centers of population; and
300,000 men for a standing army to keep the rest of the people from getting discontented.

Then we want all the mechanics and skilled laborers of the country to take up the spade and the hoe to work on the prairies, raising corn and hogs on the shares for railroad corporations, grain speculators and transatlantic steamship companies, all of whom will be employed in transporting cheap "grub" to the monarchial governments of Europe for half the male population they have now under arms, protecting their divine right to rule with an iron rod.

Apply to August Belmont, or at Tammany Hall, New York.

All newspapers in favor of steady employment for the working classes, please copy.

Hurrah for Hard Cash, Free Trade, and bully times doing nothing.

COSSENTOIR.

BELLAIRE, OHIO, November 14, 1874.

THE editor of the Lexington (Mo.) *Register* is willing to admit that "Benjamin Franklin occasionally stumbled upon the truth." It is the toleration shown by country editors toward such desperate villains as Franklin that makes us willing to bequeath our memory to posterity.—*St. Louis Journal.*

The Republican Defeat.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

To one who witnessed the birth of the Republican party, of its mother, the Free Democratic party, of its grandmother, the Barn-burner party, and of its great-grandmother, the old Liberty party,—to one who has watched by the cradles of these four generations and done them all some service, it is sad to feel that the present lineal discendant of so honorable an ancestry did richly deserve its late severe chastisement, sad to feel that its best friends must rejoice in its descomfiture! But so it is, and I, for one, congratulate the world on the result of our late elections. This does not mean that the people have repented them for maintaining the integrity of the Union, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money; of granting pardons and enfranchisement to the slave, or of any other good which they have accomplished through their agent, the Republican party; but it does mean that this, their servant, shall occupy a servant's place, that they, the sovereigns, made, and can unmake it, when it fails to promote the objects for which it was called into existence.

In all the political changes which I have noted in the past thirty years, none seem, to me, to have been more deeply freighted with golden promise for the future of the republic. After our revolution the danger was that the gratitude of the people, and their admiration for Washington, would have induced them to sacrifice the principle for which they had fought, and to permit the establishment of a monarchy or military despotism; and, to this day, it is contended that if Washington had been a demagogue he would have been a king; but he gave no uncertain sound, and the people were not called upon for any display of heroism in cutting off a right hand to save the republic. After our late fierce struggle, the old danger was on us again. The love of the nation concentrated on a military hero, and the question which seemed to present itself to the people was this:

"Shall we have a dynasty?"

Our present hero was not distinct in his answers, and the people saw many signs of approaching royalty. The belief that a third term was seriously contemplated, by the Administration, was set down beside the *Court Journal* pomp and particulars of "the marriage of our young Princess," which emanated from the pens of pet flunkies of the family who, by such language, seemed to claim royal honors, beside the special care taken to provide for all the members of that family, by places of public trust, and beside a very general feeling that the Presidency of the Republic had come to be regarded as the personal property of him who wins it; and the result of the combination is written out in the elections. The Cæsey oodlectorship, the Kellogg government and the growing shadow of approaching royalty was too heavy a load for even the Republican party. It had borne disaster on the field of battle; doubt, almost despair of something like a majority of the people who hoped against hope. It had borne what would once have been thought a crushing national debt. It had borne the necessity for heavily increased taxation, and its open war on the long cherished, national negro hate. It had stood erect under such burdens as few parties have ever borne, but its ends were God's and its country's, and it stood securely, in the confidence of the people, until internal enemies had really or seemingly diverted it from these ends to their own. The leader it selected from among its ancient enemies seemed to be leading it to subserve his personal ambition. By combining with men whom the people have stamped as salary thieves to double his own pay, while the hole people are still struggling with the burdens of the war, he proved that he was not of them, not in sympathy with them, and by lavishing the money thus procured in ten thousand-dollar lace dresses and such other paraphernalia as belongs to hereditary royalty and shoddy aristocracy, he took social position with those who accumulated millions by robbing our soldiers, through Government contracts; he separated himself from the bone and sinew, the real sovereigns of this land, and placed a gulf between himself and them, and this is plainly indicated by their late vote.

The people of this land feel that this government was instituted for some more worthy object than rivaling European courts in the art of the costumer. They are suffering too severely for the reckless extravagance which has so long pervaded society in general, to give special indorsement to the dress-is-life example which has been set by the White House.

Napoleon Third and his Empress gave the French people displays of finery in exchange for Liberty; but the American people are not yet ready to sign a bargain of this kind, and feel that this government should bear some better fruit than a Worth. They were not so highly gratified with the list of petticoats which pertained to "our young Prince," and the "Prince Fred," as were the French with those prenatal wonders which awaited the debut on earth of the coming Emperor when eighteen years ago the Paris Jenkinses did for his imperial mamma what dear Jenkinses have recently been doing for our going-to-be royal brides. People, of course, were gratified to know that the three dozen ruffling white skirts of the last bride, with all their wonderful and minutely described embroideries, puffings, flutings, quillings, insertings, &c., &c., were reposing in Saratoga trunks, in calm unconsciousness that they were to appear in our American court; but then came the mortifying thought that there were but three dozen of them, while the young Prince Imperial had twelve dozens. Now, if this is a greater country than France, a bride a more important personage than a lady, and to enter the field of competition on this important subject of petticoats, by a public display, we ought to beat all competitors, and less than thirteen dozens of any one article should be held as a beggarly supply for the wardrobe of any bride on whom devolves the duty of maintaining our national superiority.

Seriously, the nation has gone pretty nearly mad, and pretty nearly reached bankruptcy, through extravagance in dress. This reign of dry goods was inaugurated during the war by army thieves, whose ignorant wives and daughters could contrive no better way of displaying their ill-gotten cash. The whole nation is groaning under the despotism of a fashion so originated, and it was a very unwise and unpatriotic thing for those high in authority, those to whom people look for examples, to bow so low before this moloch. It was unwise and unpatriotic to teach, by examples which penetrate to every hovel, that "Republican simplicity" is unsuited to the Chief Magistrate and first General of the Republic, and that our young giant finds it necessary to adopt the toggery with which the senile, old governments of the world have sought to overawe the people.

It has been pitiful to see our most honored citizens stoop to follow a fashion set, twenty years ago, in "The Diamond Wedding," then an inexhaustible source of ridicule; and that the great mass of the people who marry and are given in marriage in inexpensive ways, with simple, Christian rites, have resented a display which makes them so conscious of the rapidly-growing distance between the people and their chosen servants. They have no power to rebuke the ostentatious displays of the John Smiths, who hold no representative position; but the Boss Tweeds, with their pompous weddings and diamond shoe buttons, are to be called to an account; and the honorable and honored men who fall into the Boss' wake and imitate his shining example, will be dishonored whenever the ballot-box affords an opportunity.

Fighting under the great shadow of heavy clouds, the Republican party has met a Bull Run repulse, but its principles are no less dear to the American people, to-day, than when they re-elected Lincoln, and these principles will triumph, no matter how many organizations may be laid low. Scum politicians have learned that *fixing* a nominating convention is not gaining an election, if Republicans are to do the voting, and this lesson is worth a much worse defeat. The Republican party has no lack of honest, capable men, and now is the time to order them to the front. I have rather lost the list of leaders, but old Ben Wade never stole anything; Hannibal Hamlin did not improve his opportunities to get rich, during the war. Blaine seems to have kept his hand out of the national purse. George W. Julian left Congress poor, after long service, and no one loves Republican principles more. There are good and true men who have temporarily left the party, for their country's good, who must be called back. I know a half dozen farmers any of whom would make a good President, and we must have a return to a government of civilians. Military glory has had its day, and army service its pay, and we want a President with unpolished boots, and the Republican party must furnish him.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

The Boston *Post*, which has been one of the most severely virtuous newspapers on the "salary grab," speaks approvingly of the suggestion of General Banks for Speaker of the next House. The *Post* speaks, and with truth, of General Banks' "previous experience and recognized ability;" but the organ of the Democracy has exhausted debate on the salary question. It is said that a Cardinal, who had followed the apostolic calling of a fisherman, was accustomed to hang a net over his table daily to display his humility by keeping in remembrance his humble origin. He was elected Pope. The next day his servant hung the net over his table as usual. "No," said his Holiness, smiling, "take that thing down, the fish is caught."—*Providence Journal.*

Prof. Seelye, of Amherst College, Mass., on the occasion of his election to Congress, said to his constituents: "I never sought an office, and I never will." "Never will sought" is good, for a Professor.

In some parts of California the people are sorely afflicted with the growth of a fungus, or sort of second tongue, from the roots of the natural tongue. So is the Democratic party here.

A correspondent considers the Indianapolis State House a disgrace to the State, That was written, however, before Indiana's election. Even the State House appears respectable now.

There is a very perceptible brightening of business in the Eastern cities.

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head.
Bandaged and blistered from head to toe,
Mrs. Rogers was very low.
Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,
On the table stood bravely up;
Physic of high and low degree;
Calomel, calnip, boneset tea—
Everything a body could bear,
Excepting light and water and air.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light.
I opened the window; the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.
Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Catnip, boneset, syrup and squills;
Drugs and medicines, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw.
"What are you doing?" my patient cried;
"Frightening Death," I coolly replied.
"You are crazy!" a visitor said;
I flung a bottle at her head.

Deacon Rogers he came to me:
"Wife is a comin' round," said he,
"I tells think she will worry through;
She scolds me just as she used to do.
All the people have poohed and slurred—
All the neighbors have had their word:
'Twas better to perish, some of 'us say.
Than be cured in such an irregular way."

"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care,
And His remedies—light and water and air.
All the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Goulun't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head;
"Then your bill is nothing," he said.
"God's be the glory—as you say;
God bless you, doctor, good day! good day."

If ever I doctor that woman again,
I'll give her medicines made by men.

PERSONAL.

William Shakespeare is a member elect of the Delaware State Senate.

Governor Dix is going to Florida. If he sees any game there he will doubtless "shoot it on the spot."

Dueling is becoming so prevalent in the Prussian army that an officer may pull a man's nose at noon and be dead before one o'clock.

Father Gerdeman did not, it seems, get off to Europe. He put it off one day too long, and is not now likely to get the opportunity.

The King of the Friendly Islands in the Pacific ocean is a licensed local minister of the Methodist denomination; and his wife, Queen Charlottee, is a class leader.

Mr. Bonamy Price has been interviewed at Chicago, and expresses himself much surprised at what he has seen in America. We should have been surprised if he had not been surprised.

Dr. Dudley, the Virginian just chosen to succeed Bishop Cummins as Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, served as a Commissary Major in the Confederate service during the war. He belongs to the church militant.

A letter from Florence, Italy, states that a son of Burton, the famous American comedian, is living in that city in the depths of destitution. He is an artist of considerable merit and a deserving man, and a call has been made on the admirers of his father's genius to contribute something to his relief.

Mr. Etter, the next Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois, having been elected on two platforms radically opposed to each other, will, during his term of office, be an infidelist on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and a hard-money man on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.—*St. Louis Globe.*

A Dog on the Witness Stand.

On Wednesday, Mr. Spears was before the Police Court, charged with keeping a vicious dog, and the animal was ordered to be killed. Subsequently, however, the execution of the sentence was suspended, as the evidence upon which he was convicted was *ex parte*, and a new trial granted. The case came up again Friday morning, and a large number of persons testified as to the good character of the dog, and the whole matter resolved itself into the fact that he had scared the gentleman who complained of his attacking him by rough play. Nevertheless, to make assurance doubly sure, at the request of his master the dog was put upon the stand to testify in his own case. On being asked if he would bite any one, he uttered a peculiar noise and shook his head. He was then asked if he would bite if his master set him on, and he replied in the affirmative by nodding his head. When asked if he would bite the court, he replied in the negative. Several other questions were asked him, and his answers and actions exhibited the greatest intelligence. It is needless to say he was honorably acquitted.—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

Courting Disease.

The individual may be said to court disease who exposes himself to the miasmatic influences which give rise to chills and fever and other malarious epidemics and endemics, without previously fortifying his system against their insidious attacks by the use of a protective medicinal agent. The hardiest constitution is by no means proof against such maladies, much less one naturally weak or bilious, or the antagonistic power of which is lessened by an irregular habit of body. The inhabitants of the bottom lands of the South, of the new clearings of the West, of suburban districts where sunken lots exist, of every locality on the American continent in fact, where malaria is epidemic or sporadic, declare that the only true antidote to the miasmatic virus that they have ever used is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There seems to be something peculiarly resistant in this standard preventive and remedy to all hurtful atmospheric influences.

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TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH.

You who work all day in the hot stifling atmosphere of the office or counting-room, and when you go out put on a big overcoat, leaving your fine linen shirt bosom exposed to the piercing cold wind, is it any wonder that so many of you are affected with Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, &c. The idea of covering up the shoulders and back with two or three thicknesses of heavy merino and leaving the most vital parts covered with a single thickness of linen, is to say the least very unwise. For cold and damp feet, the CHRIST PROTECTOR, made of Chamois Skin and the finest Lambs Wool, you will find the best assortment, and the greatest variety at

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
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BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
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CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
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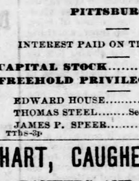
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BENEZET and CLARION BRANDS
OF
Fire Brick
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Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
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Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 36 Walnut street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 16, 1874.

A correspondent asks if he can bring suit against a bank for refusing payment on a check of which he is the payee, when he has reason to believe that the drawer has funds to his credit with the drawee. We reply that he certainly can bring suit under such circumstances if he so chooses, but that he cannot maintain his action.

If the drawer of the check sees fit to stop payment and so orders his bank, the holder must proceed to enforce his rights against the drawer. Even if there is no order to stop payment and there are matters in controversy between the bank and its depositor which leads the bank to refuse to pay his checks, the holder has no right of action against the bank, but must look to the maker of the check for his money. The drawer of the check, however, has the right to sue the bank, and if it should appear that the bank had no good reason for dishonoring his checks, the drawer can hold the drawee responsible for any injury to his credit which he may have suffered by the dishonor of his drafts.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, Bankers and Brokers, No. 7 New St., N. Y., November 14, 1874.

The stock market has been strong and very active all day. At times dealings have been quite excited, more deposition being shown to cover shorts than is usual in a Saturday's market. Opening prices were about as at the close yesterday, but yielded slightly, with weakness in Union Pacific. The depression did not last long, and upon free purchases the entire list rallied sharply, with Union Pacific, Rock Island, which has not of late shared in the buoyancy of other stocks, attracting much attention, as also Ohio and Mississippi, both of which were freely bought by parties short of it, as did the market at large. There are rumors in regard to both of these stocks which it were well for shorts in them to heed. The particular rise in Lake Shore prominent in the market in the next few days, and will probably show a material improvement in price. The Granger stocks were particularly active at an advance.

The bank statement for the week shows a large gain in reserves, promising a continuance of easy money. Gold is higher, with an advance in exchange.

—A well executed counterfeit $5 bill, purporting to be the issue of the First National of Chicago, has been detected. The text and signature of the bill are complete imitations of the $5 bills of the Traders' National of Chicago, with the words "First National" substituted.

—A conference took place between the Governor and Treasurer of Virginia and the holders of the bonds of that State, at Richmond, on Tuesday last, but a resolution of secrecy was adopted, little of importance as to their proceedings has become public. It is understood that the financial condition of the State in charge express the opinion that, notwithstanding the reduced and unsatisfactory condition of Virginia securities, the Governor, taxation sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of the State government, four per cent. interest per annum on her funded and two-thirds of the unpaid coupons can be levied without serious inconvenience to the people of the State. This, it is believed, can be effected by legislation prompt and decisive, and consisting of four per cent. interest, as it falls due, at points accessible and convenient to the bondholders. This will be in lieu of the present twenty-five per cent. of the tax receivable coupons on the present basis for the four per cent. issue, and that only the coupons from the bonds held in Virginia will be used in payment of taxes. It was stated that responsible parties stood ready to take a new loan of the State equal to the debt as it at present stands submitted to her, on the return of old debt and surrender in exchange for these new bonds, the new bonds to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. for ten years and five per cent. for twenty years, payable in London semi-annually in gold. The sinking fund also to be provided for. The payment of the interest and the sinking fund to be secured by appropriate legislation in the form of a contract.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 16, 1874.	10:30 A M	11:30 A M	12:30 P M	1:30 P M	2:30 P M	3:30 P M
Gold	111¼	111	111	111	111	111
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	112	112			112	
5-20's, 1862	112	112			112	
5-20's, 1864	113½	114			114	
5-20's, 1865, reg.	115½	115½			115½	
5-20's, 1865, coupons	115½	115½			115½	
5-20's, 1867	118½	118½			118½	
5-20's, 1868	118½	118½			118½	
10-40's	112½	112½			112½	
10-40's, coupons	112½	112½			112½	
Currency 6's	118½	118½			118½	
Nevada per cent's	111	111			111	
Wash'n Union Tel.	30½	30½			30½	
Pacific Mail	45½	45½	45½		45½	45½
Adams Express	50					
Merchants' U. Express	20				17	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	80				80½	
American Express	64½				64	
United States	65½				65½	
New York Central	102	102½	102¾		102¾	
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Michigan Central	90				90	
Michigan Southern	81¾	82	82¼	82	82¼	82
Illinois Central	130				130	
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	87	87¼			87¼	
Chicago & Rock Island	97½	97½	97½		97½	97½
Pac. preferred					61	
Rock Island	103½	103½	100		101	
St. Paul, common	35½	35½	35½	36	36½	37
St. Paul, preferred	82½	82½	82½	83	83	83
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Ontario Pacific	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Chicago & Alton					90	
Terre Haute	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Terre Haute, preferred					71	
North Carolina, prior	21				21	
North Carolina, deferred	11				11	
Missouri 6's	94½				94½	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52½	
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	104¾	
Reading, sales	22½	
United Companies N. J., sales	129	
Oil Creek, sales	9	
Lehigh Valley, sales	61½	
Central Transportation, sales	43	
Empire Transportation, sales	55	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, November 16, 1874.

REMARKS—The market opened to-day as it closed on Saturday—weak. We are confident that there is a "good time coming," but just when it will come in we are not seer enough to predict. Prices, as a general rule, are unchanged.

There was a fair attendance at the Corn Exchange to-day, but the members were more interested upon electing good men to manage the concerns of the Association for the coming year than selling cereals; hence no sales were reported.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our Saturday's report:

Flour, bbls	824	Apples, bbls	300
Cheese, lbs	35,000	Hay, tons	30
Wheat, sks	340	Barley, sks	1,005
Rye, sks	142	Oats, sks	999
Butter, pkgs	1	Potatoes, bbls	200
Potatoes, bushs	6,740	Hay, bales	153

Below will be found the wholesale quotations of the market. Any especial mention is made to the contrary. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—With regard to the grain market there is but little to say. Buyers are firm and holders are asking an advance for corn and oats. Prices have not yet been drawn up, nor wheat $1 14@1 15 amber and white $1 18@1 20. Oats—new crop, white, spot 60@63c; mixed 57@57½c; No. 2 do, 55@56c; new do, 52@53c; mixed 71@73c; car, old 58c; new do 60@70c. Rye $1 00@1 04. Barley—No. 2 $1 20@1 25. Flour—No material changes in prices to note, and quote as follows: No. 1 white and straight XX $7 25@7 50; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The job lining prices of flour dealers are as follows: St. Louis $7 25@9 00; choice brands do $9 00@10 00; Minnesota do $7 25@7 75; Wisconsin do $7 25@8 00; Iowa do $7 25@8 00; red winter, new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 00; corn meal $4 00; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Supply and demand about equal. Sales timothy, on track, at $17@20 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $15@16; inferior at $14 00@16 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22@26 00. Choice No. 1 timothy hay is quoted at $25 00@26 00; No. 2, $23 00@24 00; second growth clover hay $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 40 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 30@1 40 ₱ cwt; coarse meal $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 80 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

There seems to be a better feeling in this department of trade, though there has been no upward movement in prices. The following are the governing quotations of the market:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Spices.	
Fancy	24 @25c	Allspice, ₱ bbl	17½@18c
Choice	23½c	Cassia, ₱ lb	40 @45 c
Prime	22 c	Nutmegs, ₱ lb	85@140
Good	20½c	Mowe, ₱ lb	55 c
Java	33 c	Pepper, ₱ lb	27 @28 c
Roasted Coffees.	₱ lb.	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Rio, in papers	25 c	Strictly ch'ce N O	80c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Prime	72c
Java	35 c	Choice	68c
Sugars.		Syrups.	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard Dry	10¼c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	10c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hards	10c	Rosins.	
Franklin extra C	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
American extra C	9 c	Valentia, ₱ lb	11½c
Porto Rico	9½c	Currants	7½c
Teas.		Prunes	13 @15½c
Young Hyson	50@75c	Starch.	
Gunpowder	50@ 1 25	Common	5½c
Imperial	50@ 1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Japan	75@ 1 25	Corn	10½c
Oolong	75@ 85c	Soda.	
Fancy	$1 00	Bi-carb, ₱ 100 lbs	5c
Souchong	25@ 80c	Bi-carb, ₱ lb papers	8c
Rice.		Candles.	
Choice Carolina	7½@8c	Star, full weight	17c
Patna	7½@8c	Stearine	15c
Rangoon	7½c		

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Below will be found a carefully revised price list of the articles mentioned, the rates being wholesale: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 15c; hams, sugar cured, ₱ lb, 13½c; clear ribs, ₱ lb, 12½c; breakfast bacon, ₱ lb, 14c. Dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 14c. Bacon—shoulders, ₱ lb, 9c; short rib sides, ₱ lb, 13½c; clear rib sides, ₱ lb, 11c. Mess pork, ₱ bbl, $21 50. Lard—prime kettle rendered, ₱ lb, 14½c; refined for summer use, in tierces, ₱ lb, 12½c; refined, in bbls, ₱ lb, 13½c; in kegs, ₱ lb, 13½c; refined in 3 lb caddies, ₱ lb, 19½c; do in 5 lb caddies, ₱ lb, 16½c; do in 3 lb pails, ₱ lb, 16½c; do in 5 lb pails, ₱ lb, 16½c. Ham sausage, ₱ lb, 19c. Lard oil—extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, $1 00. Carbon oil—standard white, ₱ gallon, 16c. Cheese—prime New York Goehen, ₱ lb, 16½c.

FISH—Receipts as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₱ bbl	$23 00	Large do, ₱ 100	7 00
No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl	22 00	Boneless cod fish	8½c
Extra No. 1 shore, ₱ bbl	20 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	do	6 50
No. 1 bay	13 00	Lake herring, ₱ bbl	4 25
Extra No. 2	14 00	half bbl	2 35
No. 2 bay	11 00	Labrador herring	5 00
New No. 3	$11 00	Round do	$9 00@10 00
Georges codfish, medium	6 00	Round do	$3 75@7 00

CARBON OIL—The demand for this indispensable household article continues moderately active, with sales at 11@12c from store, and 9@10c in car lots.

BUTTER—We continue to quote good choice at 25@28c; medium grades 18@23c ₱ lb. The supply is large.

EGGS—Prime fresh eggs command 28@30c per dozen. The supply is short of the demand.

APPLES—The arrivals continue in excess of the demand, and the market was dull and weak at lower rates. We quote choice at $2 20@2 50; common $1 50@2 00 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ₱ lb in round lots; sales in a jobbing way as high as 35c.

CRANBERRIES—Cranberries are in good supply and prices are steady with a fair trade. We quote at $8 00@10 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $14 00 ₱ bbl for Sackett's.

HOMINY—The market rules at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ lb, 62½c; for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way. No. 2, 45@50c; as to quality.

HOPS—We quote 1874's 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 15@22c.

NUTS—Chestnuts are weak at about $2 50@2 60 ₱ bushel in round lots; in a jobbing way $2 75@3 00. Peanuts are moderately active in a jobbing way at 7½c for roa; 9@10c for white, as to quality. Walnuts are selling in a small way at $1 00 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Are easy, reported sales of peachblows, in car lots at 70@75c; Peerless and early Rose, on track, 75@80c; the usual advance from store in a retail way. 60 ₱ bushels.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old 60c per pair; Turkeys—not much doing; 15@ $1 50 per pair; Dressed poultry are in fair demand at 10@13c ₱ lb for chickens; 12@15c ₱ lb for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 10c ₱ lb; dried peaches have been offered at 9c ₱ lb for choice halves. Apple butter is quoted at 35@45c ₱ gallon. Honey is active and firm at 25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat 20c ₱ lb. Mixed pickles are quoted at $5 00 ₱ bbl; $3 00 ₱ half bbl.

VEGETABLES—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50 ₱ bushel; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20. Onions rule at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl for silver-skins. Green peas rule at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, November 17, 1874.

REMARKS—The market was reported steady in the oil regions, and considerable crude oil is reported to have changed hands at various points. The sales at Parker's reached 22,200 barrels at prices a shade above Saturday's prices.

CRUDE.

So far as our market is concerned, we have no change to note. Sales were made at the week's at a slight decline; the feeling was evidently more favorible for holders. The sales made were as follows at

PARKE'S.

9,000 bbls, United, at wells	47½@48½
14,000 bbls, United, immediate ship't	70 @72½
2,500 bbls, Relief, at wells	42½
3,000 bbls, Relief, at wells	43½
4,200 bbls, Union, at wells	43½

REFINED.

The market was steady, but not very active, prices are nominally unchanged. We quote standard white, f. o. b. at wells, 8½c; city delivery held at 9@9½c.

New York—Refined dull; market weak spot 10¾@11c; futures not quotable.

Philadelphia—Refined quiet; standard white 10¾@11½c; closing dull; futures not wanted.

OIL BARRELS.

dull City $1 40; country $1 30.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 16.—The *Courier* says: The market was steady to-day, and there was considerable business. In the lower oil field there was more of a harmonious feeling between buyers and sellers, and a large amount of oil changed hands. Sales:

1,500 bbls, upper pool, Titusville	77½
5,000 bbls, upper road, P. T. pipe	75
3,000 bbls, upper road, Lamberton	75
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	47½
6,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	48¾
3,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment	70
3,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment	71½
9,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment	72½
2,500 bbls, Relief pipe, at wells	43½
4,000 bbls, Parkers, Grant pipe, at wells	43½
2,500 bbls, Parkers, Union, at wells	43½

NEW YORK, November 16, closing 14.—The market is dull, unsettled and weak. Crude bulk 5@5½c; refined 10¾@11c. Naptha 10¾@11c for city. Philadelphia dull; refined 10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—The market is quiet. Crude 10¾@11c; refined 11@11½c. Cases 16c; sales none. Futures unquotable.

OIL CITY, November 16.—The market is dull at 70c.

TITUSVILLE, November 16.—The market is quiet at 42c at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 16.—The market is dull and nothing doing.

OIL CREEK, November 16.—No market here. Can't quote.

TITUSVILLE, November 16.—The market is quiet, dull and nominal at 75@78c.

PARKERS, November 16.—The market is dull; United at wells 47½c; immediate delivery 74½c.

Total Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F.	Brilliant O W	2,677
Stevenson	Continental O W	208
Duncan	Riverside O W	476
W. M. McKelvey	Star O W	228
Fisher Bros.	Keystone O W	160
O J Greer	Sunbeam O W	74
Total		4,613

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 18, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 16, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	For ce	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.56	42	91	.....	Calm	D. Fog.
2 P. M..	30.44	49	57	.....	Fresh.	Foggy.
9 P. M..	30.35	48	70	E.	Gen	Foggy

Mean barometer ..30.42 Highest thermom 55
Mean thermom'r.... 46 Lowest thermom.....40

GEO. H. ROOT,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Mortality in Allegheny.

The Physician to the Allegheny Board of Health reports thirty-one deaths in that city for the week just closed. Of this number there were twenty-nine white and two colored. Eleven of this number were children under five years of age; five over fifty years of age, and one ninety-five years of age. Two deaths were from scarlet fever, and nine from tyhoid fever, two from accident, the balance being from different diseases.

A Thin Case of Mayhem.

Mayor Fleming yesterday took the information of Dabney Minor, charging a colored man named Wm. Clifton, with mayhem. Clifton was arrested, and upon the hearing it appeared that the two men, who were employed at the coal yard of Duncan & Co., on Rebecca street, Allegheny, got into a fight, during which the defendant bit Minor severely in the jaw. It was also shown that Minor assaulted Clifton with an ax. As there was enough to show a case of mayhem, the Mayor considered the affair about a "stand-off," and discharged the defendant.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday, about noon, a man named John Jones, a painter by trade, while engaged painting the chimney of the residence of Mr. Brenneman, at Port Perry, missed his footing, and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-seven feet. Several workmen about the building came to his assistance, and found that that Jones' neck had been broken by the fall. He was at once placed on the watch-wood stand, and brought to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he soon after expired. Deceased was a resident of Wilkinsburg, and was in the employ of J. C. Glenn. He is an Englishman by birth, unmarried, and thirty years of age.

Reformed Presbyterian Church.

On last Sabbath, the congregation worshiping in the building situated at the corner of Liberty street and Oak alley, celebrated the Lord's supper. The weather was auspicious. The aged and the infirm were thus enabled to set their seal that God is true, by ascending once more the mount of holy communion. Rev. W. J. Young, of New York, assisted the pastor, Rev. W. Young. There were tables. The services numbered thirty-three—twenty-four on profession of faith and nine by certificate. On Monday, thirteen children were dedicated to God in baptism. The church is reviving. Attendance upon the means of grace is improving, and numbers are increasing. Let the children be remembered. Let the evidences of the divine favor with gratitude and joy.

Bankers' Association.

The regular annual meeting for the election of officers of the Bankers' and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association was held last evening in the United States Depository rooms, A. M. Cameron, Vice President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Membership reported the following applications: Benj. L. Crawford, First National Bank; Wm. Speer Kuhn, First National Bank; Brady W. Finney, First National Bank; James H. Scott, Anchor Savings Bank; George Bingham, Penn Bank; George C. McLean, Mutual Deposit Saving Bank; James P. Gelston, Artisans Bank; A. M. Brown, President of the Anchor Savings Bank, and Wm. Walker, President of the Farmers' National Bank, who were duly elected members of the Association.

A committee of three was appointed to confer with the proper legal authority an report whether the banks are eligible to become a membership under the sixth article of the constitution, and to define the meaning of the word "firm," in that article, which reads as follows:

"No person shall become a member of this Association unless he is an officer or clerk connected with bank, banking institution, clearing house United States Depository in the City of Pittsburgh or vicinity."

The election of officers to serve for the ensuing year was then held, resulting in the choice of the following ticket:

PRESIDENT.
W. N. Riddle, Cashier, Penn Bank.

VICE PRESIDENT.
A. M. Cameron, Cashier, United States Depository.

RECORDING SECRETARY.
L. Halsey Williams, Cashier, St. Clair Banking Company.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
S. S. Colville, Teller, Exchange National Bank.

TREASURER.
W. R. Thompson, Teller, Mechanics' National Bank.

DIRECTORS.
S. George, Jr., cashier Farmers' Deposit National Bank.
D. G. Barr, teller First National Bank.
W. Steinmeyer, cashier Third National Bank.
R. S. Rumer, assistant cashier First National Bank, Allegheny City.
O. C. Camp, teller Improvement Trust Company.
J. E. Umlebetter, teller Citizen's National Bank.
Oliver Lemoge, teller Iron City National Bank.
J. S. Senlly, cashier Diamond savings Bank.
R. Wardrop, teller Tradesmen's National Bank.
H. F. Voight, cashier Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Birmingham.
A. R. Dirks, late Allegheny Savings Bank.
W. Z. Wilson, bookkeeper National Bank of Commerce.

TRUSTEES.
J. R. McCune, President Union National Bank.
John B. Scully, cashier First National Bank.
George E. Duncan, cashier Iron City National Bank.
W. W. Young, President Lawreceville Savings Bank.
A. H. Slater, Vice President Penn Bank.
W. McCandless, cashier Allegheny National Bank.
J. A. Harper, assistant cashier Bank of Pittsburgh.
J. J. Donnell, of N. Holmes & Sons.
J. P. Beech, cashier First National Bank, Birmingham.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Julius Cæsar" was splendidly given last night to a very large audience. Mr. Barrett played *Cassius* even better than last fall. His representation was as nearly faultless as could be expected to come from any human source. Mr. Norton, who was to have played *Brutus*, did not appear. His place was, however, most acceptably filled by Mr. Gotthold, who resumed one of his favorite parts for the night. *Julius Cæsar* was very well done indeed. Mr. Price played *Anthony*, as far as he went, satisfactorily. The oration was taken from him and spoken by *Cassius*—that is by Mr. Barrett in the clothes of *Cassius*. While we yield to none in admiration of Mr. Barrett's unrivalled tragical of those lines, it strikes us afresh with wonder how he can accomplish such magical such magical transformations from one character into another and again into the first. He would make a good *Anthony*, as he makes a successful *Cassius*, but it would require two evenings for the two performances. To-night Bulwer's "Money" will be given.

Academy of Music.

The first appearance this season of Miss Augusta L. Dargon at the Academy last evening was greeted by a large and fashionable audience. Miss Dargon as *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine*, in the very popular and favorite drama of "East Lynne," created a very favorable impression, and at the end of the fourth act was called before the curtain by the plaudits of the audience. It was quite evident that Miss Dargon, since her last appearance in this city, has considerable attention to a careful study of the various details of her profession, and considerable improvement was discernable.

While her support in some instances was good, in other instances it was poor, to be said, many who were plainly labering under great disadvantages in attempting the parts assigned them. On the whole the performance was well received by the audience. "Camille" will be presented this evening, with Miss Dargon in the title role.

The Tennessceans.

Library Hall contained a very large audience last evening, and if ever, since its opening, a more delighted crowd sat within its walls, the writer was not there. The colored people who compose the troupe are blessed with pure, sweet voices, and they have been trained to sing well together. Somehow enough, they give so-called scientific music a wide berth, and attempt only such as they are perfectly familiar with, and which they render with great effect. The simple camp-meeting hymns and plantation melodies which only take hold upon the hearts of the auditors, and arouse a considerable degree of enthusiasm.

The audience last night was not satisfied with one rendering of many of the selections, but demanded repetitions, all of which were complied with. The programme of plantation melodies, "Suwanee River," was sung with great feeling, and elicited long continued applause. The programme was a long one, and not a single selection failed to please.

This evening the concert of the Tennesseans will be given, in the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny City. Those who have not yet heard them should by all means go to-night. They will have no cause to regret it.

Library Hall To-Night.

Those distinguished ladies, Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Sarah F. Ames, will favor us this evening with one of their delightful entertainments. As these ladies are not well known to require description or commendation at our hands, we simply give the programme of their performance. An immense crowd will be present.

PROGRAMME.—PART FIRST.

High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire—Jean Ingelow. Mrs. Ames.
Love in a Binder—Carleton. "Grace Greenwood."
Two Scenes from "Macbeth"—Shakespeare. Mrs. Ames.
The Miner's Wife—Carleton. "Grace Greenwood."

PART SECOND.

Two Scenes from "School for Scandal"—Sheridan. Mrs. Ames.
Over the Hills to the Poor-house—Carleton. "Grace Greenwood."
Scene from "Macbeth"—Shakespeare. Mrs. Ames.
Deacon Mounce's Story—Miss Emerson. "Grace Greenwood."
Rigby Gone—Carleton. Mrs. Ames.
Mis. Tabitha Tattle—"Grace Greenwood."
"Grace Greenwood"—Lecture.

Admission 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Library Rooms.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be a good performance at this theater last evening, to greet Miss Lulu Delmay on her reappearance. Her songs were all received with marks of genuine approbation. The other artists, too, came in for their share of applause. The bill, a very fine one, by the way, will be repeated to-night. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

Notes.

Little Nellie Irving travels with Mr. Beamer's dramatic company and plays "Fritz, Jr."

Miss Jane Coombs is announced to play "Camille" and the "spina" in Erie, on Friday and Saturday next.

Clara Louise Kellogg and her English Opera Company are singing in Cincinnati, this week. They go thence to Indianapolis, then to Pittsburgh.

There is every prospect that Miss Effie Ellsler's engagement at the Opera House, next week, will be one of the most brilliant of the season. No young lady who ever appeared on our stage created so favorable an impression, and those who see her ones are sure to go again. She has an interesting new play, which will be put upon the stage with every accessory necessary to fit success.

THE PERRYSVILLE MURDER.

Investigation by the Coroner—Positive Identification of Murray and Meyer as the Murderers—The Jury Find that Murray Fired the Fatal Shot, and that Meyer was an Accessory.

The jury impanneled by Coroner McGaffin to inquire into the death of Gotthard Wahl, whose murder on the Perrysville road by highway robbers, on the evening of the 12th inst., has been recorded in these columns, met in the Coroner's office yesterday morning, and heard the testimony of all who had any personal knowledge of the murder. The two prisoners were brought out of jail, and were present at the investigation, together with their counsel, W. D. Moore, Esq. The testimony was substantially as follows:

THE PRISONERS IDENTIFIED.

The first witness examined was the clock peddler and tinker, Mr. Jacobs. George Jacobs, Sworn—Met Mr. Wahl in his wagon at Butcher's Run, near 'Squire Gorbrich's office; he wanted me to go home and fix his clock; got in his wagon and we rode along; we stopped on the way out and got one or two drinks of beer; then went to Jake Bopp's tavern and got some beer; then drove on to the toll gate; from there we went further on; Mr. Wahl began singing some German song; beyond the toll gate about a quarter of a milenext some coal banks, saw two, fellows on the right side of the road; one jumped out and caught the horses; the other jumped into the wagon next to Mr. Wahl and called out, "Your money or your life," and the little fellow ran back and fired as he ran away; Mr. Wahl fell against me, and then the big man jumped up and knocked me on the head with his revolver; ten or eleven balls went flying past me; they passed between me and Wahl; I was in the wagon when I was struck with the snatch I fell over by my pockets; Mr. Rogers came up first in a buggy. The prisoners here pointed out Murray and Meyer, and said, "These are the men." Cut one of the speakers (Murray) and that one held the horses (Meyer).

A THREAT, IN THE IRISH ACCENT.

Edward Sayler, sworn.—Was on the road on the night of the shooting; at that time (6.30) I was driving a sleigh at a rapid trot a few hundred feet on the other side of the toll-gate I heard shots; when I got around the bend I saw the big man; he was leaning over the steps hearing voices; heard Jacobs say, "I got's no money;" the Irish voice say, "Give me your money or your life, I'll blow your brains out;" another voice I heard seemed more American and like a officer; heard the strong Irish accent said I'll get within seventy-five feet of the scene; saw the flash of a pistol, and I thought that the best thing I could do was to turn around and go back for reinforcements; went back to the toll-gate keeper and he got a club and we went back; I followed Mr. Rogers' buggy, who went back first; we passed a buggy, and I heard the driver say, "I got the place and found Mr. Jacobs and saw Mr. Wahl; recognized four distinct voices; the two men I have seen before in the neighborhood. The aged and the infirm were thus enabled to set their seal that God is true, by ascending; once more the mount of holy communion. Rev. W. Young. There were tables. The services numbered thirty-three—twenty-four on profession of faith and nine by certificate. On Monday, thirteen children were dedicated to God in baptism. The church is reviving. Attendance upon the means of grace is improving, and numbers are increasing. Let the children be remembered. Let the evidences of the divine favor with gratitude and joy.

SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS.

John Smith, sworn.—Live at Jake Bopp' tavern; on the day of the shooting (ab out o'clock P. M.) two men came along and passed in front of the house; I noticed them; they walked back and forward, and at last went out of sight; I watched the men from the window; they spoke of the beer and asked if there were any other saloons near; didn't like their looks; they peeped in at the window before coming in; they stood near the forks of the road after leaving the house; those are the two appointing in the prisoners; I am certain of that; I gave them the drinks; they have on the same clothes they had then.

FURTHER SUSPICIOUS CONDUCT.

Jacob Born (tavern keeper), sworn—About noon of the day of the murder, I, came to Allegheny; went home at dinner time; returned at about o'clock P. M., and noticed two men in my bar room looking out of the window; asked Smith about them; he said they were strangers, and that he didn't like their looks; they left before I got back; I went to supper while there I heard strangers in the bar; went myself and got some beer; then drove on to the gate; from there we went further on; Mr. Wahl began singing some German song; beyond the toll gate about a quarter of a milenext some coal banks, saw two, fellows on the right side of the road; one jumped out and caught the horses; the other jumped into the wagon next to Mr. Wahl and called out, "Your money or your life," and the little fellow ran back and fired as he ran away; Mr. Wahl fell against me, and then the big man jumped up and knocked me on the head with his revolver; ten or eleven balls went flying past me; they passed between me and Wahl; I was in the wagon when I was struck with the snatch I fell over by my pockets; Mr. Rogers came up first in a buggy. The prisoners here pointed out Murray and Meyer, and said, "These are the men." Cut one of the speakers (Murray) and that one held the horses (Meyer).

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JACOBS RECOGNIZED BY WAHL.

Mr. J. C. Rogers, sworn.—Was driving out the Perrysville road on last Wednesday evening; met Mr. Saylor; he said a murder had been committed; got out of the buggy and went to where the fuss was; came to the wagon and saw Wahl lying in the wagon and Jacobs standing over him; Wahl got out of the window; Mr. Moore said he told a policeman on Thursday; he told Roger's that Jacobs was morning; and he came up and arrested them; they didn't seem to want to give their names.

THE ARREST.

Roger O'Mara, sworn.—I have ted these men; Mary Karns came to me on Friday morning while I was on my beat, and asked me to come up and arrest them; went up to the office and told Long and Cupples to go along to 28 Third avenue; on arriving at the house, found Meyer, and Long and Cupples brought down Murray, the tall one; also got a carpet sack, revolver, &c.; prisoners made no resistance; took them to the lock-up; Murray said the pistol belonged to him.

Detective Long corroborated Officer O'Mara, and added that when he went to make the arrest Meyer was standing immediately, said the men were not up. Just then the little man came down stairs, and when arrested he said, "There's a lot of these murders going on here about, but it makes no difference to me." When Detective Long first called at Mr. Moore's, he was told the men had gone out; afterward saw Meyer, and got O'Mara to arrest him; both men went up the back stairs. "You're not going to arrest me for this murder are you?" Took them to the station house; they made no resistance. Mr. Long found some cartridges in Murray's pocket, and in possession a carpet-bag containing three revolvers.

Jacob Wahl, a son of the murdered man, on being shown a red handkerchief found on the prisoners, said he thought it was his father's.

THE DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

Dr. J. C. Buchanan, sworn.—At two A. M. Thursday morning was told of the shooting; got out horse and buggy and drove out to Sinclair's house and examined the man; found that the ball had passed in at the lower part of the chest; there was internal hemorrhage; learned that there had been helped him into Sinclair's house; saw the wound; asked him what; saw the pistol Mr. Jacobs had and told him that it couldn't have been the one used; then went to the wounded man, Wahl, and asked him about the shooting (here Mr. Wahl's narrative was given; he agreed with those of previous witnesses); after this I left, and the next time I saw Wahl it was at his daughter's, on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny; he was almost pulseless, and I did what I could for him; there was no hemorrhage; Mary Fleming was present, and the Sisters of Mercy; Wahl made a dying statement. [Narrative reiterated.] Made a post mortem examination; the ball had passed through the left lobe of the liver, the lesser curvature of the stomach, cut off the splenic artery and cut a hole in the spleen; passed through about nine inches of his body; his death was caused by the severing of the splenic artery; nothing could save him.

This closed the testimony, and all but the jury retired from the room.

After a short consultation, the jury rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That Gotthard Wahl came to his death on the evening of November 12th, 1874, from a wound received from a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of William Murray; and we the jury also further find Frederic Meyers was accessory before the fact thereto."

The Late Rev. J. S. Hawk.

EASY LIBERTY, November 15, 1874.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Rev. W. N. Sloan, pastor of the Wesminster Presbyterian Church, delivered a beautiful and impressive discourse last night in reference to the life and character of the late Rev. James Hawk, the former pastor of the above church. His text was taken from Hebrews xiv-13. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," &c. The sermon was ably prepared, well delivered, and full of eloquence and Christain sympathy. A brief but interesting history was given of the life of the deceased, with an account of his trials, his afflictions, his devotion to the work of God he had assigned to him, and his final victory in the hour of death.

Many incidents in his ministerial life were touchingly related, showing the strength of his formula mission, where he was called to labor after leaving East Liberty, on account of ill health. These incidents developed many excellent traits in his character, and the motives that actuated him in faithfulness and devotion to the cause of Christ.

A few months before his death, needing rest from his exertions, and his health being poor, he and his constitution broken down, he visited his parents and old friends in Pittsburgh, where he received the most cordial welcome. Duty soon called him to return to his field of labor, but soon after his arrival in California the angel of death called for him and he was taken to his glorified home in heaven. His work had ended; his victory won, and his crown awaited him in the upper Kingdom. The influence of his life, the purity of his character, and his influence, social and moral, will ever live in the hearts of his people.

The church has lost a faithful pastor, an ardent worker and a devoted Christian. After Bro. Hawks' appointment to the California mission, Rev. W. Sloan was called to his church, cultivating the seeds he had planted and scattering additional plants in the garden of the Lord. The church at present is in a prosperous condition, and under the faithful ministry of Bro. Sloan we anticipate a blessed revival and an ingathering of souls. Let us be earnest in the work, and the love of our Master will be enriched.

E. G. H.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting of the Select Branch—The Pennsylvania Railroad Contract—The Question of Reduction of Salaries—A Question of Rules.

A semi-monthly meeting of the Select branch of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. A. H. Gross, President, in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the regular order of business was proceeded with.

Messrs. Hunter, Braun and others presented petitions for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. Braun, petition for assessment of damages for opening of Sylvan avenue. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. McCune, petition of D. Fleming for release from assessment for improvement of Franstown avenue. Referred to the City Engineer.

Mr. Rayburn, petition for opening of McCandless avenue. Referred.

Mr. McMasters, a resolution instructing the Controller to draw a warrant for $2 in favor of Hazlewood Building and Loan Association, for over-paid taxes. Passed finally under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Mitchell, remonstrance against sewer on Crafts avenue. Referred.

Also, a resolution instructing the Engineer to suspend all work on the same until further notice. A motion to suspend the rules did not prevail, and the resolution lays over.

Mr. Haines, an ordinance locating Robinson street. Referred.

Also, a petition for removal of obstruction on South Fifth street, Thirtieth ward. Referred.

Mr. Goldthorpe presented several viewers reports, which were approved.

Mr. Krehan, an ordinance authorizing the erection of a frame building on Carson street. Referred.

ACCOMODATION FOR REPORTERS.

Mr. Arkinson said, from experience he was aware of the difficulties under which reporters labored in reporting the proceedings of the body, and he therefore offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of three to provide better accommodations for members of the press. Passed under a suspension of the rules, and Messrs. Anderson, S. B. Brown and O'Neill were appointed.

Mr. Burgwin asked whether, under his motion at last meeting, the City Attorney had returned an opinion as to whether it required a majority of all the members elected to pass the resolution providing for the repeal of the ordinance contracting with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Chair presented an opinion from the Attorney, stating that it would require a majority of the whole number of members.

The report from the Attorney was accepted.

A QUESTION OF RULES.

Mr. McCune moved to reconsider the action on the resolutions at last meeting.

Objections were made that Mr. McCune objected at the time.

Mr. Burgwin thought the action unnecessary; that under the opinion of the Attorney the resolutions fell to the ground, but that the property was would be for the Chair to reverse the decision of the Chair at last meeting, and then a motion to reconsider would be in order.

Mr. McCune desired the resolution reconsidered to avoid duplication.

Mr. Rafferty hoped the matter would stand, and said he thought a silk in equity would be filed in order to test the question of the right of contract with the railroad company annulled.

The decision of the Chair was sustained on appeal, and the matter was then put and carried.

Mr. McCune moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Aiken moved to change the wording of the resolution so that it be put in the shape of an ordinance.

These motions were withdrawn and finally after several fruitless efforts to agree upon action by Mr. Braun to refer to the Railroad Committee, the resolution was then referred to the Ordinance Committee.

THE WATER EXTENSION ACCOUNTS.

Mr. J. G. McGaffin called up the resolution from Councils directing the Finance Committee to examine the found $50,000, bonds canceled the same, and audit the water extension fund account.

Mr. Braun moved that no member of the Water Committee be appointed.

Mr. Mitchell moved a further amendment that the committee be increased to seven.

Mr. Haffenden moved that no member of the old Water Commission be placed on the committee as he didn't want them to try their own work over.

Mr. Burgwin moved that the gentleman from the Third ward be placed on the committee, as the people about it take a right to catch a regie.

Mr. Mitchell stated the committee increased so that there would be no one-sided report in the matter. The Water Committee desired a full and fair examination.

Mr. Scully thought there was a year's work for the committee, and moved that it be left to employ two competent accountants to do the work and have it done specially. Members of Councils can examine the books when such work until completed. Mr. S. moved that the committee be authorized to employ outside accountants.

Mr. Aiken said in view of the fact that bogus bonds are reported in New York it was just as well to concur with C. C. without amendments and have the work proceed at once.

The motion of Mr. Scully was voted down.

Mr. Braun accepted Mr. Mitchell's amendment to the effect that the committee be increased to seven.

Mr. Braun's motion, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Klemmetler called up the resolution from C. C. regarding the question of issue of bonds for South Side indebtedness assumed by the city.

Mr. McCune objected to the resolution, saying that the information desired could be fully obtained in the Controller's office by any one at any time. The resolution was laid over on account of this.

The Chair presented an opinion from the City Attorney to the effect that the last resolution from one appropriation to another cannot be made. The report was accepted.

The Chair read a letter from the solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad in answer to the resolution of November 2, 1874, requesting delay in the case of Smith vs. Third Allaire bridge. They state that the work cannot longer be delayed. The communication was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. McCune, from the Finance Committee, made several reports, which were concurred in. petitions for reduction of business tax. A favorable recommendation was given, authorizing the refunding of certain taxes, was adopted.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Also, an ordinance fixing the compensation of certain employees in the City Engineer's office; also ordinances fixing compensation of the employees of the Police and Fire departments and the Water department.

Mr. McCune stated that the reduction was generally from 15 to 20 per cent.

A motion was made that the ordinances be referred back to the Finance Committee for further action by that committee.

Mr. Aiken thought it recommended that ordinances on the firemen and policemen's salaries be referred back, respectively to the Fire Commission and Police Committee.

Mr. McCune said it had been thought that the Finance Committee could act better than the Fire Commission and Police Committee.

Mr. Mitchell called up the ordinance extending the time for the completion of the Sandusky lay the laying of the tracks of the People's Passenger Railroad, and reducing the final report.

After considerable discussion the ordinance on motion of Mr. Goldthorpe was amended extending the time one year from the passage of the ordinance.

On motion of Mr. Braun the ordinance relative to the moving of cattle through the streets was referred back to the ordinance committee.

A resolution some time pending, relative to payment of balance due the contractor for the improvement of Smithfield street bridge, was called up by Mr. Rafferty and the action of C. C. in passing the same was concurred in.

Mr. Kerns presented the report of the market committee for October, already published. Accepted.

Adjourned.

THE CONDUIT CASE.

Opinion of the Supreme Court—The Question of Jurisdiction Doubtful—A Significant Intimation.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Chief Justice Agnew delivered an opinion in the case of the Columbia Conduit Company vs. the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, affirming the decree of the District Court. Following is the opinion:

In the main we are content to affirm the decree dismissing the petition and bond of the plaintiff on the opinion of the learned Judge below. It is proper, however, to limit this statement, in order not to be committed to the entire extent of the opinion.

We do not decide the question, but may say that the jurisdiction of the court is at least doubtful. The act of May 5, 1852, pamphlet laws 611, under which the Columbia Conduit Company incorporated, makes different kinds of cases relating to the ascertainment of damages, in which jurisdiction is given, and the case in which the company is not one; indeed, could not be, for it was then unknown. The concluding sentence extending the jurisdiction to all cases "hereafter to be passed, relating to *said subject*," appearing to confine the *subjects* of the jurisdiction to the enumerated cases. Under the act of 29th of April, 1874, pamphlet laws 73, the jurisdiction is given by the Common Pleas, section 41, page 104. It may be a question whether this express enactment is not inconsistent with the limitation of jurisdiction in force of the prior act of 1850. The question, however, is left for further examination if it should arise hereafter.

We find no authority for an appeal or writ of error in a case like the present, where the act is almost judicious, and I did what I could for him; there was no hemorrhage; Mary Fleming was present, and the Sisters of Mercy; Wahl made a dying statement. [Narrative reiterated.] Made a post mortem examination; the ball had passed through the left lobe of the liver, the lesser curvature of the stomach, cut off the splenic artery and cut a hole in the spleen; passed through about nine inches of his body; his death was caused by the severing of the splenic artery; nothing could save him.

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"That Gotthard Wahl came to his death on the evening of November 12th, 1874, from a wound received from a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of William Murray; and we the jury also further find Frederic Meyers was accessory before the fact thereto."

The Late Rev. J. S. Hawk.

EASY LIBERTY, November 15, 1874.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Rev. W. N. Sloan, pastor of the Wesminster Presbyterian Church, delivered a beautiful and impressive discourse last night in reference to the life and character of the late Rev. James Hawk, the former pastor of the above church. His text was taken from Hebrews xiv-13. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," &c. The sermon was ably prepared, well delivered, and full of eloquence and Christain sympathy. A brief but interesting history was given of the life of the deceased, with an account of his trials, his afflictions, his devotion to the work of God he had assigned to him, and his final victory in the hour of death.

Many incidents in his ministerial life were touchingly related, showing the strength of his formula mission, where he was called to labor after leaving East Liberty, on account of ill health. These incidents developed many excellent traits in his character, and the motives that actuated him in faithfulness and devotion to the cause of Christ.

A few months before his death, needing rest from his exertions, and his health being poor, he and his constitution broken down, he visited his parents and old friends in Pittsburgh, where he received the most cordial welcome. Duty soon called him to return to his field of labor, but soon after his arrival in California the angel of death called for him and he was taken to his glorified home in heaven. His work had ended; his victory won, and his crown awaited him in the upper Kingdom. The influence of his life, the purity of his character, and his influence, social and moral, will ever live in the hearts of his people.

The church has lost a faithful pastor, an ardent worker and a devoted Christian. After Bro. Hawks' appointment to the California mission, Rev. W. Sloan was called to his church, cultivating the seeds he had planted and scattering additional plants in the garden of the Lord. The church at present is in a prosperous condition, and under the faithful ministry of Bro. Sloan we anticipate a blessed revival and an ingathering of souls. Let us be earnest in the work, and the love of our Master will be enriched.

E. G. H.

CORN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Election of Permanent Officers—Communication From the Pennsylvania Company.

The Corn and Produce Exchange was permanently organized yesterday, at the office of Messrs. Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., under the most favorable auspices. Following are the names of the officers chosen for the ensuing year:

President—L. G. Graff.
Vice President—John H. McCreery.
Treasurer—E. P. Duff.
Board of Managers—A. M. Marshall, R. D. Elwood, Henry Rea, Jr., J. C. Houck, John Hood, H. F. Herron, W. R. Culp, O. M. Head, John Rea. The Board will elect a permanent Secretary at the meeting this forenoon.

OVERLOADING, DEMURRAGE, ETC.

The committee appointed to confer with the railway officials, relative to certain grievances of the trade, submitted the following communication from the General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company:

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE GEN'L FREIGHT AGENT,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 14, 1874.

To L. G. Graff & Co., and others of the Grain Dealers' Association:

GENTLEMEN—Replying to your memorial we beg leave to say:

First. The question of overloading has recently been equalized over all railroad lines of transportation by the adoption of the Railroad Commissioners fixing the maximum car load, and compelling all lines to recognize uniform rules.

In transacting a heavy gross tonnage it has been found impracticable to weigh shipments on cars that have been detected by us when overloaded, as a train of cars cannot always be moved from the loading point, and the consignor *cannot* reach them to remove the overload even if so disposed. We cannot remove the excess, we cannot justly collect from the consignee the damage done to the road-bed which he has then removed. Our usual charge on the excess does not now pay us for the extra risk and damage to cars, caused by the loads in excess of what our standard cars are proportioned and built to carry. Our maximum load, carried at regular rates, is far more profitable to us than any excess load at any excess rate.

2. Respecting the charge of *five dollars* per twenty-four hours for demurrage on all cars used as warehouses after the first twenty-four hours after our delivery of the car at point of destination, we have to say that while that car is so used as a warehouse our other cars are each earning more than that amount in "car hire," or to fill its place, and the detention of other shippers who have equal claims on us, are calling on connecting lines for cars and paying them for "car hire" on each car more than we charge you now for the same period of time that the car is used by you for a warehouse. We respectfully submit we ought not to be expected to furnish you cars free of cost or *loss* to ourselves on the car alone, besides the loss of trucks where our business mainly requires the car to be moved two or three times each day to keep pace with our local business, and we do not think it good public policy to allow cars used as warehouses, while other shippers need them to transport their traffic, and allow trucks to remain idle standing room while other shippers have to wait for the delivery of their freight from same trucks. The charge we have charged you for demurrage is rendered necessary, are far better than in many instances we have been forced to sell defense, to make the demurrage charge.

In accepting your protest against our charges for "switching," and "transfer," we have to say that those terms cover an amount of service for which we have not been paid, as was not even suggested by the conventional terms made use of. If the original bill were made "direct," we should charge you only those lots of freight, our strictly local business would be saved an inconceivable amount of delay and embarrassment, all of which is expensive and harassing to us, and to the public as well. Until then we are unable, by any means, to keep even with the tide of business in our limited space in so busy a city as this, although we use extra motive power and extra relays of men, working night and day for the entire seven days in each week.

The elevator delivery charge is made and paid by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis line *itself*, in order that *its delivery* may be at same cost to shippers as the cost by the other line.

Yours truly,
WM. STEWART,
General Freight Agent.

The communication was not deemed satisfactory, and the committee was instructed with instructions to confer with President Thomas A. Scott.

After some routine business the association adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The arguments in the case of D. D. Williams, charged with embezzling the funds of the Connellsville banks, were concluded at noon yesterday. Mr. Reed, after which the Court charged the jury. When the jury had been out an hour and a half, they returned for additional instructions, which were given by the court, and they again retired. Last night they rendered a verdict of guilty of embezzlement. The defendant was remanded.

The only motion that was that of the United States vs. John McKinley, indicted for passing a counterfeit five dollar note in May. Yesterday, on motion of Mr. Reed, counsel for the defendant and District Attorney Reed and Assistant Adams for the prosecution. The case is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James W. Porter, bankrupt, Fayette county, on petition of W. B. Negley, assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate divested of all liens and incumbrances.

Supreme Court—Eastern Agency, Sharswood, Mercur and Gordon.

OPINIONS.

A number of decisions were rendered, as follows:

The Columbia Conduit Company vs. the West Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Appeal, *certiorari*. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

D. S. H. Gilmore vs. Calvin Adams, with notice to R. B. Carnahan, garnishee. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Krugh vs. the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed on opinion by Judge Paxson.

Arnold Hertz *et al.*, the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company vs. Robert D. Clark. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Appeal of the Allegheny County, Home on petition of Guardians of the Poor, from the salaries of Constables and Justices of the Peace. Proceedings affirmed with costs.

In re, private road in Kilbuck township, *Certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county. Proceedings of the lower court set aside. Opinion by Justice Gordon.

Thompson's administrator vs. Anderson's administrators. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed, opinion by Judge Sharswood.

Adams vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Company. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Justice Gordon.

Mr. Mitchell moved to argue that the Clerk also be required to ascertain the amounts the cautions have received for overtime. He said, according to the law, the Clerk's fees were limited to $4 per day, and two white women had a probability that the captains were indebted to the city.

The matter was discussed at some length, when Mr. Brown moved that the matter be laid upon the table. The motion was carried.

The vote was then taken on the motion of Mr. Doff, who had accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Foley, and the motion was decided lost.

FIRE LIMITS—CHANGE OF HOURS OF THE NIGHT POLICE.

Mr. Zern moved that the Mayor be requested to change the hours of the night relief so that the officers shall go on duty at 9 P. M. and remain till 7 A. M. From the 25th of November till the 29th of February.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was then passed.

PAY OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

Mr. Zern moved that the Chairman of the Committee be instructed to present to Councils a resolution authorizing the payment of the City Physician. The gentleman stated that the Physician had not been paid for several months past, as the Controller refused to sign the warrant on the ground that there was no ordinance containing such provisions.

Mr. O'Neill moved that the claim of Anthony Kennedy for three days' pay for time which he claimed that he was disabled from duty be disallowed.

Mr. Milligan moved to amend that the claim be allowed. The amendment was lost.

The question then recurred on the original motion, which was carried.

On motion, adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The income at St. Paul's Cathedral for the past year was $27,042 11.

The dry goods stores seemed to be holding up finely yesterday.

Music at marriages is becoming common—but not so common as after marriage.

The report of forged fraudulent Pittsburgh bonds in the market in New York appears to be a hoax.

Crawford and St. Clair, the alleged Baltimore swindlers, were taken back yes